Medical.

EMPTIBLE!

PULARITY WHICH THE

HU BITTERS!

ring his induced certain jealous parties
night to cover up the Posters of these
their own through the city.
this act the stooping attitude of a

BEARS NO COMPETITION. "23
n1d6tf

UNFORTUNATE.

EDIES, NEW REMEDIES

ibbon's Dispensary,

RENT STREET,
COMMERCIAL,
tablished in 1854,
t of Sexual and
such as Gonor-
ctura, Syphilis in
inal Weakness,
Skin Diseases (of
nd Ulcerated Legs
ed.

has the pleasure of announcing that he
m visiting the principal Hospitals of
resumed practice at his Dispensary, 623
corner of Commercial, San Francisco,
tients and those requiring his services

spared neither time nor money in rock-
edies, and has returned with increased
lleviation of human suffering.

orrible Diseases.

usands of persons, both male and fe-
who are suffering about unknown existent
ects of secret indiscretion, or from virus
system; it looks at their pallid, emacia-
d faces and their broken-down constitu-
ing them for the happiness of marriage
d office. In this horrid situation thou-
death closes the scene. Let parents,
ardians or those who are suffering with
rrible life-destroying maladies—see that
ran cure is before it be too late. Send
y to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has
oted his especial study for years, and who
by the most unprecedented success without mer-
urious drugs. It is important to those
, or to those who are interested in the
friends, to be cured of the many pre-
hoftest afflictive, prohibiting their still
nsense to a few days' imposing upon the
the names of eminent physicians from
places. Be therefore careful and make
you may fall into the hands of those

nimal Weakness.

ense, the consequence of self-abuse. This
aggravated sexual indulgence, is practised
both regret to say almost unlimited extent
unwarned certainly, the following train
ptoms, unless counteracted by scientific med
ss: Sallow countenance, dark spots under
on the head, ringing in the ears, noise like
ness and rushing of thereby, nervousness
weakness of the limbs, confused vision,
t, loss of confidence, diffidence in ap-
ance, a dislike to form new acquaintances,
ehum society, loss of memory, horrid
and evasive, eruptions about the face,
fected breath, cough, consumption, night
and frequent insanity. If suffer be
ould apply immediately, either in person
d have a copy of Dr. Gibbon's New and ex-
treatise on diseases, which never fails of
k and radical cure. Dr. G. will give Opin-
e to any person who will professionally
the worst case of the incompetency with any
ician or quack.

MARRIED MEN,

contemplate marriage, who are suffering
ess or Nervousness, should not forget the
dility resting upon them for delay to
re relief.

DR. GIBBON is young, and will give attendance
in the treatment, by his assistant, his office is
mmodious, or make no charge.

URED AT HOME.

CURED AT HOME,
letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symp-
time the disease has continued, and have
pply forwarded, free from damage and
y part of the country, with full and explicit
ctions. Terms: Dollars coin, to registered
ss Postoffice or through Wells, Fargo &
medicine will be forwarded to any part

ations strictly confidential.

m to the Unfortunate.

San Francisco quacks and pretenders
e swom to be certified, dupe the unfortunate,
ty-odd doctors, whose names are to be
y and weekly newspapers of San Fran-
placed, are tradesmen and became into
their trades. Some are tinsmiths, shoe-
pier dressers, intelligence office keepers,
the San Francisco Directory and you will
edical Institutes in it, but you will find
ompetitions in it. Look at the Directory,
the only way to avoid imposition is
—it will cost you nothing, and may save
s; for, as advertising physicians in eight
are bogus, there is no safety in trusting
till you know who and what they are.
not deceive people by exhibiting bogus
s, pretended patients' letters, etc. Dr.
y persons who may call at his offices if
diseases that he proposes to cure.
P. GIBBON, 623 Kearny street, cor.
San Francisco. Post Office Box 1,967.
TO PUT BOX 1,967 ON THE LETTER.
FREE.

State will please inform DR. GIBBON
ir residence, as in the Daily Oregonian
1364tf

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Mineral Springs is the German Seltzer
THE PRESENT SELTZER APERIENT.
Letters attesting its Wonderful Tonic
Millions qualities sworn to from every
sition has been settled whether artificial
ot be equal to those which burst
the earth itself. They can; and the
when modern tidy, pure and genuine.
Be cautious. Accept none other. Ask

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Notice.

OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TRANS-
ON COMPANY, a corporation formed un-
e State of Oregon for the formation of pri-
for the purpose of navigating the lower
umbia river and its tributaries, with its
pal, with a Capital Stock of seventy-five
dividend into seven hundred and fifty
dred dollars each, will be open for sub-
tock of the Company on the 27 h day of
1871, at the following places, where all
e and information relative to the Company
SCHNEIDER & BROS, Portland.
OR OF NAT. H. LANE, East Portland.
CE OF JAS. T. CRUIKSHANK, "
St. Helens.
VELTY, Astoria. "
ill be appointed to take subscriptions in
E. BENNETT,
JOSEPH COPELAND,
J. McLELLAND,
Corporators.

What is This?

SIMPLY THAT

Y & RITCH

e Most Desirable Stock of

COND-HAND FURNITURE

EDDING,

ETS, STOVES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.
ET WILL DISPOSE OF AT PRICES
LL; DEFY COMPETITION.
dge for yourself.
TERRY & RITCH,
First St., bet. Salmon and Main.

Notice.

OLDERS OF THE MASONIC BUILD-
ation of Portland are hereby notified
essment (No. 6), of 25 per cent. has
this Capital Stock of the Association, is
before December 10th, 1871. That the
of the Stockholders will be held on
in December next, at which meeting
lders as hold Certificates of Stock will be
e. That Certificates of Stock will be
ayment of final assessment, until De-
at the Secretary's office, No. 102 Front
icates will be issued from the 10th to
ber.
Board of Directors.
J. L. ATKINSON, Secretary.

WHITE LEAD.
RS, WALL PAPER.
WINDOW GLASS, ETC.
GEO. L. STORY, 45 Front St.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL XI. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1871. NO. 212

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at liberal rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

All papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid. Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, Rooms 20 and 21, Merchants Exchange, California street.

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Office—No. 73 First street, 3d door south of Ladd's Bank.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12—3 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.

Refers to Professors L. C. Lane, M. D., and Edwin Bentley, M. D., San Francisco; Rev. T. L. Eliot, Messrs. Estes & Stinson, Portland, and over 1,000 patients who have been treated by him.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.
se9dawtfm

W. B. CARDWELL, M. D.,

Office—No. 73 First St., (Philharmonic Hall),

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.
☞ Special Attention given to Calls from the Country.
oc18dtf

DR. S. PARKER.

Has removed his office to

Vaughn's Building, cor. Morrison and Front Sts., opp. St. Charles Hotel.

n15dtf

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PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.

RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Main, opposite the Public Square.
Calls attended in any part of the City.
Directions for, and instructions given on the use of Electricity as a Remedial Agent. jan18dtf

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SULLIVAN & THOMPSON,

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95 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Will Practice in all the Courts of this State and in the U. S. Courts. oc18dtf

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Notary Public for Oregon, and

Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California, Nevada and New York and Washington & Idaho Territories.

OFFICE—In Corner of FRONT and STARK STREETS Opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Ferry Landing. fe24tf

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HALLEY & FECHHEIMER,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW

And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

OFFICE—Pollard Temple, No. 101 First St., Portland
ja10 Particular attention paid to collections. tf

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Consultations in the English, French, German and Spanish Languages. 23dtf

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CORVALLIS, OREGON. dtf

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Office—No. 4 North Front St.,
mr28dtf

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ALFRED GOODNOUGH. GEO. F. TRIBOU.

GOODNOUGH & TRIBOU,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

Davis First street, between B and C sts.
jy18dtf

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Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Office—No. 113 First street. Residence, cor. College and Fifth Sts. dtf

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INSURANCE AND COLLECTION AGENTS,
Commercial Hotel Buildings,
SALEM, OREGON.

CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD. HOUSES AND STORES LEASED.
FARMS AND WILD LAND FOR SALE.
Special Attention given to Financial Negotiations, Conveyancing and General Agency Business. s18dawtf

NEW MEDICAL WORK.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,"

FOR THE

DEBILITATED NERVOUS SYSTEM,

DR. JORDAN,

OF THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 318 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, has published four of his most important and instructive lectures in a neat volume for those who cannot attend the lectures delivered at the Museum. Every Unmarried and Married man should read and study these important Lectures for the good of himself and offspring.

Addressing the Secretary of the Anatomical Museum, San Francisco, enclosing 25 cents in postage stamps, to pay postage, the Book will be forwarded to any part of the States and Territories.

DR. JORDAN can be consulted by letter. my22dly1p

CARMEN ISLAND SALT

WARRANTED PURE.

ROCK, COARSE-GROUND, DAIRY AND TABLE SALT, always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,
Sole Agents, San Francisco.
jy1dtf

P. VAN FRIDACH,

FRENCH MILLINERY & DRY GOODS

STORE,

NO. 103 FIRST STREET,

Opposite the Postoffice. dtf

STAGE LINES.

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE!

Carrying the U. S. Mails,

TO

San Francisco and the East.

PASSENGERS WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY by the OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD connecting at the Terminus with the

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA STAGE CO'S COACHES

For Tehama, there connecting with the Central Pacific Railroad for San Francisco, and at the Junction for the East, thereby saving one day's travel from San Francisco to New York.

Travelers by this Route have only THREE DAYS staging and a fine opportunity for witnessing the grandest scenery in the country.

In every respect this line is first class—Road in fine condition, Stock and Coaches not equalled by any other road in the United States.

Time from Portland to San Francisco, Four Days.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Oregon and California Railroad. s16dtf3p

The West Side Stage COMPANY.

THE STAGES OF THE WEST SIDE Stage Company leave their Office on STARK STREET, and the AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL, daily, 5½ A. M.

Carrying the United States Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express.

PASSING THROUGH

HILLSBORO, FOREST GROVE, Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, DALLAS, MONMOUTH, INDEPENDENCE, BUENA VISTA, AND CORVALLIS.

N. C. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.

N. B.—The Stage Company will receive orders for light freight from parties living in above townships, forwarded only through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Portland, July 5, 1870.

COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND

Daily Stage Line.

Carrying U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

CONNECTING WITH STEAMERS AT OLYMPIA for Victoria and towns on the Sound and at Monticello with O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers for Portland.

Passengers wishing to connect with steamers on the Sound should leave Portland on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Private conveyances can be procured by writing or telegraphing to Monticello.

For further particulars enquire of
se10dtf COGGAN & CO.

Banks.

WELL'S FARGO & CO'S

Banking & Exchange

DEPARTMENT,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

WE DRAW SIGHT EXCHANGE DIRECT on San Francisco, New York, Boston, and all the principal cities in the Atlantic States, and the Dominion of Canada.

We also draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, and will furnish exchange on other prominent cities in Europe, Australia, South America and China.

We also sell TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE on San Francisco, and all other points desired, wherever we have communication by Express.

DEPOSITS received on certificate or upon account, subject to Check or Sight, and accounts kept in Coin or Currency.

COLLECTIONS made through the BANK or by EXPRESS, any where in the United States se28tf

LADD & TILTON,

BANKERS,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

ESTABLISHED, 1859.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check at Sight.

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS or TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.

MONEY LOANED on approved Security.

BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties.

SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.

THE BANK

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.....$1,562,500.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—3 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.

AGENCIES,

IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND.

Exchange for sale on

England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM, for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.

jy1dtf EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

Fire Insurance.

UNION

Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CASH CAPITAL, Gold.....$750,000 00
ASSETS EXCEED $1,000,000, GOLD.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHAS. D. HAVEN, Secretary.
HENRY FAILING, Resident Director, Portland, Oregon.
EDWIN D. BACKENSTOS, General Agent.

PURE LARD OIL!

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICE, MAKING IT the cheapest Machinery Oil.
GEO. L. STORY,
jy20dtf 45 Front street.

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINTS.

GEO. L. STORY,
jy20dtf 45 Front street.

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR MONTICELLO—Daily at 6 o'clock A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President

WILLAMETTE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

FROM AND AFTER DATE, UNTIL FURTHER notice, the

STEAMER

SENATOR

Will leave Portland at 2 o'clock P. M., Daily, (except Sunday) for Oregon City.

RETURNING—Will leave Oregon City at 7:30 A. M.

PASSENGERS FOR DAYTON and intermediate points, WILL TAKE THE CARS, leaving Portland at 6:30 A. M. Connecting at Canemah with the

STEAMER

DAYTON,

ON

Monday, Wednesday & Friday

OF EACH WEEK.

PASSENGERS FOR LINCOLN, and intermediate points will take the BOAT leaving Portland at 2 P. M.
s29dtf J. D. BILES, Agent.

HO, FOR THE EAST.

The Quickest Route and Cheapest Route.

THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Line of Steamers,

Connecting with the

NORTH WESTERN STAGE CO.'S Line of New Concord Coaches,

At UMATILLA, and intersecting the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD

AT ELKTON, UTAH.

NOW FORMS THE ONLY DIRECT, Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route to the East, and passes the most beautiful and most interesting portion of the PACIFIC COAST.

The natural beauties of the COLUMBIA RIVER, GRAND RONDE VALLEY, DOANE VALLEY, SNAKE RIVER and "HEIGHTS OF FILLS," must be seen to be appreciated; no pen can describe them.

Time through to Chicago, only Nine days

Rates of Fare:

From	First Class.	Second Class.
Portland to Omaha	$126 00	$110 00
" Chicago	141 00	125 50

Passengers for Chicago can take either the "Chicago and Northwestern," "Chicago, Burlington and Quincy," or the "Chicago, Rock-Island and Pacific" Railroads at Omaha.

THROUGH TICKETS now on Sale at the Office of the O. S. N. Co., and at the Office of the O. & C. STAGE CO., Stark street. my18dtf

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

NO. 14. TIME SCHEDULE. NO. 14.

TO TAKE EFFECT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1871, at 6 o'clock A. M., on the government and information of employes only; the Company reserve the right to vary therefrom as circumstances may require.

Daily Trains will run between

PORTLAND AND EUGENE CITY

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Portland.....	6:30 A.M.	Eugene City.....	7:30 P.M.
"	1:00 P.M.	Eugene City.....	8:00 P.M.
Eugene City.....	6:00 A.M.	Portland.....	1:00 P.M.
Eugene City.....	6:45 A.M.	"	8:00 P.M.

The 1:00 P. M. Train from Portland, and the 6:00 A. M. Train from Eugene City are Passenger Trains and run Daily.

The 6:30 A. M. Train from Portland and the 6:45 A. M. Train from Eugene City are Freight Trains (with Passenger Cars attached) and run Daily (except Sunday).

Oregon & California R. R. Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Trains No. 5 and 6 are Freight Trains, and do not carry passengers.

Close connections are made at EUGENE CITY with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

☞ Tickets for sale over the Stage Line to the below given points:
In OREGON—Oakland, Roseburg, Jacksonville.
In CALIFORNIA—Yreka, Butteville, Soda Springs, Sacramento Ferry, Pitt River, Red Bluff, Tehama, Shasta, Calabaus Ranch, Fort Jones.

Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours, except when through Bills of Lading are given.

Freight will not be Received for Shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ Tickets for sale at Company's Office, Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.

H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.
J. C. HILDRETH, Asst. Supt.
B. P. ROGERS,
se29dtf Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Central Iowa Short Line

OVERLAND ROUTE,

With its Connections East and West, is the

Shortest, Quickest and Best Route

BETWEEN THE

Pacific and Atlantic,

VIA

Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAILS making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by the

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO

With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.

☞ The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.

Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon,

At COMPANY'S OFFICE, 204 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, and at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.

☞ Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.

A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
A. L. WAIT,
Gen'l Ag't for Pacific States, San Francisco.
se21dtf

COBURN & McCABE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

COR. WASHINGTON and FRONT STS.,

UP-STAIRS,

Entrance on Washington St.
jy10dtf

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO NOV. 10.

EASTERN STATES.

New York News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Thomas C. Fields was arrested to-day and gave bail for $25,000.

A mass meeting of the tax payers of Brooklyn is called for to-morrow night, to express indignation at ring frauds alleged to have been perpetrated on voters.

Tweed will not resign. He was at his office this afternoon, and will take his seat in the Senate on opening day. O'Donovan Rossa will contest the seat on the grounds of illegal voting and false canvassing, to prove which he is said to have plenty of witnesses.

McMahon will contest Blair's seat in the Assembly, and Killian will contest Frears.

It is rumored that Mayor Hall intends to resign before the organization of the new municipal board.

General Sherman and staff will be here on Saturday to take passage on the frigate *Wabash*.

General Banks and family arrived from Europe to-day.

Chicago News.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department is here and says the Government will proceed early in the spring to re-erect the Government buildings destroyed by fire. The old sills will be used, but the plan is to secure an entire block and make buildings enough to accommodate all United States officers of every kind, including Courts.

Judge Williams, of the Criminal Court of this city, in his charge to the grand jury referred to the cases of homicide which have come before them, and in this connection warned them against being influenced by any one act of their number in finding indictments. He referred to published letters purporting to be from the Governor of this State to the Attorney General and District Attorney, calling attention to certain parties, General Sheridan, Mayor Mason, S. L. Sherman and others, and cautioned them particularly not to allow themselves to be influenced by them, and to pay no attention to them. The portion of the Judge's charge was carefully listened to, recorded, and administered a severe rebuke to the Governor for his course in regard to the Grossmer tragedy.

Bids for Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Thirty-seven bids for Government gold amount to $8,250,000 at 10.30 to 11.76. The awards were two million at 11.61 and 11.75. Stocks generally heavy with a gradual decline.

WASHINGTON CITY.

South Carolina Ku Klux—Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A Spartanburg (S. C.) letter says that eleven members of the Ku Klux were arrested Friday night. All who could give bonds have been admitted to bail, and they are making preparations for trial.

Delegate McCormick, of Arizona, has been in consultation during the week with President Grant, General Sherman and the Secretaries of War and Interior. He is understood to say that the new programme for the control of the Indians in Arizona will be satisfactory to his constituents if strictly adhered to, and if General Crook is sustained in his dealings with hostile Indians.

The Fifth Cavalry ordered to Arizona to relieve the Third, will proceed there at once.

McCormick has protested against the acts of Collyer during his visit to Arizona, and says he is satisfied they were not authorized and not approved by the President. He denies that there was any purpose on the part of his constituents to misuse Collyer, and says they do not wish war measures any longer than is necessary to convince the Apaches that they must cease their robberies and murders. Arizonians object, however, to assertions that those Indians are a class are honest and peaceably disposed, or ever have been.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London Dispatches.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's show with the usual display and procession to Westminster Hall, took place to-day. The toast to the diplomatic corps, which was fully represented, was responded to by Sobieski. In the course of his remarks he made a feeling allusion to the sympathy shown for Chicago in its great calamity. His speech was loudly applauded.

Gladstone, replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Government," said he believed that the sentiments of friendship and attachment which had been expressed by the Minister of the United States on the part of American people for their brothers in Great Britain, were universally felt in the breasts of both nations. When, said Gladstone with much earnestness, the American Minister spoke of relief for Chicago, the heart of the great hall answered him, "America has been before equally ready to pour out her treasure for our relief." The Treaty of Washington not only obviated future controversies, but was an extension of an international code which was the most remarkable of triumphs of modern civilization, and might possibly inaugurate peaceful arbitrament of all disputes among nations. The Premier concluded by declaring that England has little to fear from internal troubles, and that the International Society, the source of so much apprehension to her neighbors, caused no uneasiness here.

Coal Mine Explosion in France.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A terrible explosion occurred in a coal mine near St. Etienne while the men were at work. None of the men were recovered alive. Twenty-two bodies were taken out and thirty are still in the mine, eight of whom are supposed to be dead. The explosion was caused by fire damp.

From Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Extensive strikes are reported at Elbing, an import port in Eastern Prussia, noted for manufactures, sugar refineries, woolen and other factories.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Flora Meyers, who was arrested here last night on a charge of being accessory to the murder of her would be lover, Levy, the hackman, at Petaluma, by her accepted suitor Benj. Edwards, says she came here to employ first class counsel for Edwards and had already telegraphed to the Chief of Police at Petaluma that she would return voluntarily. She bore the arrest calmly and composedly, but broke down utterly when taken to her cell and appeared to suffer intensely. She will be sent back to Petaluma to-day.

Wm. H. Morgan, who nearly clubbed a Chinawoman to death, it is expected with the intention of robbing her, and was sent to jail for six months yesterday, was to-day sentenced to sixty days more for malicious mischief.

A few weeks since a Chinawoman was found dead in her room, having been evidently choked to death and robbed. The officers who were investigating the case think now they have a clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

LATEST NEWS CONDENSATIONS.

Census statistics show that the number of children attending school in California, in 1870, was 91,176.

Mrs. Saviers, who shot and killed her husband's paramour at Stockton (Cal.), last summer, has been tried and acquitted.

An ingenious Yankee recently endeavored to introduce the American institution of "gift enterprise" into Germany; but the Teutonic mind was too dull to see how he could make a fortune and all his patrons too, and he was invited to leave Federland with dolorous hints as to the consequences of staying.

A large lake in Surprise valley which has run dry, leaves a sediment or bed of superior rock salt, clear as crystal, from four inches to a foot in depth, covering an area of fifteen miles in length by six in width. It was never before supposed these lakes contained any salt, and the water was always considered clear fresh water, with some alkali in it, as most of the fresh water in Northern California possesses.

OREGON.

Daniel Strang, a citizen of Salem for nineteen years, died on Thursday, aged 68.

Mr. A. S. Watt has become an assistant to Prof. Anderson in the Academy at Forest Grove.

The Republican Committee of Salem, have called a meeting for "transaction of business." We shall have politics at home soon again.

The *Success* and *Calliope* are the only boats now running on the upper river. The former up as far as Lincoln and the latter in the Yamhill trade.

At Junction, 14 miles north of Eugene, forty buildings have been erected within the past few weeks. The town now has sixty or seventy houses. Two months ago it had not one.

T. E. Hogg, principal owner of the Albany and Coboco road, has gone to Washington for the purpose of getting a mail route established over it. The Albany *Democrat* ejaculates: "Hogg speed the consummation."

The first number of the *North Pacific*, a weekly paper published at Forest Grove under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Marsh, is before us. It is filled with excellent articles on educational and social topics. We shall be glad to see it continued.

It is rumored that capitalists will erect a magnificent Summer House at Finley's Lower Soda Springs (in the Cascade mountains, Linn county) next year, comprising a hotel, billiard room, bar, and all the other conveniences of a first-class pleasure resort. If this is true there will be the most healthful summer resort in Oregon.

From a letter received from Astoria by Mayor Wasserman, we are permitted to copy the following: "At a social party given by the young ladies of Astoria, for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Michigan and Wisconsin, the sum of forty-six dollars was realized, which amount I send you herewith, with the request of the young ladies that you forward the same to the proper authorities for distribution." We learn also that besides the above $100 was raised in Astoria for the same purpose.

The amount of property assessed in Linn county is $3,863,066, divided as follows in the county and among the towns, throughout the county: In the country, $2,905,557; in Albany, $556,815; in Harrisburg, $148,155; in Brownsville, $64,690; in Scio, $61,671; in Peoria, $38,865; in Lebanon, $17,313. The length of railroad in the county is 34 miles, which is assessed at $141,000. The total amount of taxable property in the county last year was $3,321,365, showing that the property of the county has increased $541,700 in the past year, or $110,700 exclusive of the railroad property.

THE TERRITORIES.

The bill to regulate interest and prevent usury in Washington Territory did not pass the Legislature. It was got through the House, but the Council killed it.

A. N. P. R. R. surveying expedition has been at work for some time in the Pen d'Oreille Lake country. The inspection made has resulted most favorably, a good route for the road having been found all the way from Lake Pen d'Oreille to Island Rapids in the Columbia river, some sixty miles northward of Priest's rapids. The distance between these two points is about two hundred miles in an air line, and the country, instead of being so mountainous as heretofore represented, turns out to be one vast plateau of the best agricultural and grazing lands there are in the Territory.

The Seattle paper states that Delegate Garfields has commenced a personal crusade against Gov. Saldmon, charging him with being concerned in the Lamper embezzlement, and with having offered the executive of the Government $5,000 if he would remain silent about the alleged defalcation of the Receiver. It is also stated that the Delegate has, of his own accord, demanded the dismissal of the Governor from office. The Seattle *Intelligencer*, from which we get this, exonerates the Governor, however, says it is satisfied the rumors against him are groundless and declares that he is the most efficient and popular Governor the Territory has ever had.

Park Row.

PORTLAND, Nov. 10th 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

SIR:—I noticed your terse article in regard to the purchase of Park Row, and while this mainly for the purpose of correcting one error, doubtlessly unintentional. You say that "one hundred and fifty thousand dollars seems a large sum of money to pay for what might have been had two years ago for twenty-five thousand dollars." I doubt very much if the amount of property which can now be purchased for $150,000 could have been purchased five years ago for $25,000. You will remember that one year ago $30,000 was asked of the city for the six unimproved park blocks on the Nancy Lownsdale tract, which was a remarkably low figure, as the subsequent sale of them clearly proved. Now in addition to those six blocks, it is proposed to quiet the title of the seven blocks at the southern end of the city, to purchase the valuable property in the Stark addition, to secure fully one half of the block owned by H. F. Block, Esq., and to open the grand avenue north of the parks on the Couch addition to the bank of the Wallamet, thus securing a Park Row two hundred feet wide from Robinson Mountain to the Wallamet river. For the amount of property to be purchased the price is not exorbitant, and if purchased now it will be at half the figure that would undoubtedly be asked for it in two years from this time. There may be one or two of the property holders that ask a thousand or so dollars more for their property than it is actually worth, but because of this should our citizens refuse to vote for the opening of the whole of Park Row, which would be the finest ornament of the whole city, and as fine an avenue as there is in any city of the United States? But while there may be one or two such cases, the majority of the property holders ask only a fair price for their property. The valuation of city property in Portland for the present year will exceed $7,000,000. Of this amount $150,000 is only a fraction over two per cent.; so that if this Row was purchased and paid for in three years a person assessed at $1,000 would pay a tax of only six and two-thirds dollars a year for such purposes. Now is there a person in the city who can doubt but that every thousand dollars worth of property would be enhanced by such purchase to double or quadruple the amount of such tax? A city whose people possess sufficient public spirit to open such a magnificent avenue for the public benefit, will call to itself wealth from more parsimonious places, and thus retain in its enhancement of property an incalculable increase over the amount expended for such a purpose. The present opportunity offered to the people, by which they can exhibit commendable taste by opening this splendid avenue, in one which I believe, judging from the past public spirit of the citizens of Portland, they will most heartily embrace.

Yours, B.

Alluding to the conversion of the editor of the Olympia *Standard*, Democratic organ, to Miss Anthony's doctrines, a contemporary says: "politics make strange bedfellows."

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN STATES.

The Tammany Thieves.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen and assistant Aldermen, held a secret caucus Wednesday night, and it is believed will attempt to hold over another year on the same ground as other officials, although it is that the election of a new Board this year is unconstitutional. Some damaging exposures of the leaders are threatened unless they are hooked up in their claim (?).

It is rumored that Hilton will resign from the Department of Parks.

Hank Smith, Tammany Republican, will resign from the Police Commissioners and Hickman from the Fire Commissioners.

An order for the arrest of Ingersoll has been given, and Woodward will probably be arrested to-day.

The *Tribune* says Ingersoll is still in the city ready with bondsmen.

Orders in cases of prosecution of the municipal frauds, will be returnable before Judge Larned at Albany.

Tweed has not given notice of his appearance, to the Prosecuting Attorney. Unless he does so within twenty days from the date of the offense, the case will go against him by default.

The case of Haggerty and Bantch, voucher robbers, did not come up yesterday. The District Attorney says Graham, counsel for defence, asked a postponement to look over the testimony taken before the grand jury. He hopes to discover ground for special plea to quash the indictment. The case comes up next week.

The *Sun* says well informed gentlemen stated yesterday that Tweed will resign from the Public Works Department, and the Mayor will appoint Gen. McClellan.

The Union League Club last night adopted a resolution declaring the result of the election an occasion of universal congratulation to honest men. Nothing short of the complete extrication of municipal affairs from party politics can rescue them from corruption and abuse. The laborers of the recent canvass have only begun the great work of reform upon which the people of this city are now entered. They will demand of the Legislature the repeal of the present charter and the passage of a law for the security and purity of elections. They will insist upon extreme penalties of the law against miscreants who have outraged their rights; demanding for their thefts, restriction first and punishment afterwards without compromise or delay. The resolutions demand the purification of the judiciary, and investigation, unless competent legislative authority, into the condition and practices of various public offices and departments of the city, that they may no longer be perverted to corrupt uses.

The latest returns from the State give the Republicans 17,000 majority. There was an unprecedented amount of independent voting, and the majorities for Republican Senators and Assemblymen are generally considerably larger than for State ticket. The Assembly stands ninety-six Republicans and thirty two Democrats.

The cit

The Daily Oregonian.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1871.

Foreign Commerce—Internal Development.

Within the last few years a revolution has taken place in ship-building. Wooden vessels formerly were the only kind constructed. But of late iron has come into general use as the principal material in marine architecture, and American ship-yards, where wooden vessels were once built, are now almost idle. When wood was the principal material used, we had an advantage over England in building ships, because we had wood and she had none. But under the changed conditions now existing England has an advantage over us, because she has iron in abundance and cheap labor to work it up. We have the iron but have not the cheap labor. To mine our coal and lime; to mine, smelt and roll our iron and build vessels on the modern system, therefore, necessarily costs us more than it costs English ship-builders. No device, no legislation, can be invented to enable us to compete with England at this time in building iron ships. And iron ships are the only kind now much wanted. A principal reason why our ship-yards are not so prosperous as they were a dozen years ago, is the change that has been effected in the materials of ship building. Some ascribe it to the tariff, but that is a very narrow and partial view. If all the materials used in ship-building were let in free of duty, we still could not compete with England, who has her coal and iron at her own doors and her very cheap labor to work them. We might still beat England building wooden ships; but the days of wooden ships are passing away. The *Oregon Bulletin*, in speaking of the comparative decline of American ship-building does not, as we think, bring out plainly enough the true causes.

In all parts of the United States wages are much higher than they were twelve years ago. In England there has been little or no advance. During this period the development of our internal commerce and wealth has been immensely accelerated. The whole interior of the continent has been opened. Capital and labor have been able to do better in developing our internal resources than in building ships and carrying our foreign commerce. There has been room at home for the employment of all our energies. With England it has been vastly different. She is forced to direct her attention chiefly to foreign commerce. There remains within her borders no new territory to be settled, and few new enterprises to be started. Men without capital in that country can do nothing but work for such wages as they can get. In America the situation is vastly different. Men who possess no capital but their energy can go into the newer portions of our country and rise to wealth in a few years. The extension of our railway system has done much to divert American energy from foreign commerce to domestic trade and enterprise during the last twelve or fifteen years. When the bulk of our population was on the Atlantic seaboard we naturally turned to foreign commerce as a principal resource, but every person knows how vastly the conditions are now changed. He who does not consider these things in connection with the comparative discontinuance of ship-building in the United States fails to study the vital parts of the subject.

The *Herald* tells us that the election in New York has resulted better than it hoped, "under the exposures of the villainous Tammany ring." We record the above as the only condemnation of the *villainous* Tammany ring" that we have yet seen in the *Herald's* columns. Does any one suppose that Tammany would have been spoken of in this way by that paper, if the ring had again been successful on this occasion? There are few probabilities to support such a supposition. But as the ring is utterly crushed, it is now "villainous Tammany." Could it have carried the State as heretofore, many Democratic papers that now condemn it would be sounding its praises and shouting *Io triumphe!* Further on, in attempting to put as good a face as possible on the returns, the *Herald* says the New York Legislature is in doubt, but "Tweed is elected Senator in the city by 12,000." So after all our neighbor seems to derive some comfort from the fact that the chief of the "villainous ring" is elected by so fine a majority.

The account of the Peshtego conflagration which we publish in our supplement to-day is a graphic and intensely thrilling history of an event whose horrors have never been exceeded. Such a narrative curdles the blood. The suddenness of the onset of the flames; the frightful fate that overtook the inhabitants; the heavens apparently on fire and the air itself seeming to burn like oil; the earth smoking with its holocaust and the rocks calcining in the horrible heat,—these are some of the features of the terrible picture which we reproduce from correspondence of the New York *Tribune*.

There is a general move in the older States to amend their Constitutions and to get substantially on the ground of the Constitution of Oregon. They want biennial sessions of their Legislatures, prohibitions against the passage of private bills with jobs in them, and restrictions on the power of Legislatures to incur debts. Pennsylvania has just called a constitutional convention, so as to enable her to get on this ground. Experience is showing that great Commonwealth that she wants nearly such a Constitution as Oregon has.

It seems probable that the routed remnants of "Democracy" will try to withdraw for a time from the political field and await developments, leaving Republicans to get up troubles in their own ranks, which at the proper time Democrats can take advantage of. But is it to be supposed that the Democracy can retire, hibernate like a Greenland bear and live upon itself for an indefinite time? There is no hope in such a course, because the only way to preserve any vitality in a party is to maintain an organization.

A correspondent at Forest Grove dissents from the supposition that the vast increase of deposits in Eastern Savings Banks is due entirely to the policy of protecting American industry. This he understands to be our view. Our friend should read more carefully. We did not say that protection had done it all, but we did say that "this prosperity has grown up under the protective system," and that such a policy "does not indicate that protection is impoverishing the country."

Returns from Iowa have been slow coming in, but the official vote is now published. The Republican majority is nearly 40,000. Iowa has plenty of free schools, her people are nearly all able to read and write, and there are no large cities as yet, with their concentration of vice and ignorance, to counteract these healthful influences. Therefore she will continue to cast heavy Republican majorities.

PORTLAND, DALLES AND SALT LAKE RAILROAD.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF PORTLAND—SPEECHES BY COL. W. W. CHAPMAN AND OTHERS—MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

In response to the call for a Railroad meeting at the Court House last evening, there was a fair assemblage of the business men and property holders, representing most of the leading business interests of the city.

ORGANIZATION.

Col. W. W. Chapman called the meeting to order, and moved that H. W. Davis, Esq., be chosen Chairman, which was agreed to.

On motion, Mr. J. J. Henderson was elected Secretary.

The Chairman called upon Col. Chapman to explain the objects of the meeting.

REMARKS OF COL. CHAPMAN.

Col. Chapman said, that he understood this meeting not to be for the mere expression of buncombe. He understood the meeting to have been called to consider a business matter. He was sorry to see so much indifference in a matter of such vital import to the prosperity of this city, as was manifest to-night in the comparatively meagre number present. The call for this meeting was signed by three hundred people—business men who ought to feel a deep interest in the subject to be presented. The meeting is respectable in character and standing of the men present, if not in numbers; yet he was astonished at the result of the call. The matter of the railroad enterprise to be considered was not, he said, vital to himself, but he believed it to be vital to the city of Portland. If, in connection with such an enterprise, any people should assemble with accord, it should be the people of Portland. No city has been more blessed. It has been ravaged by no fire, pestilence or famine. It might be that is the reason for their indifference. If the meeting had been called to raise a large subsidy, to make the rich richer, it might have been that thousands would be here. He was going away in a few days to the East, and he had hoped to bear with him the news of an enthusiastic feeling among the people in behalf of this most vital measure. He was in doubt under the circumstances, whether it were best to lay the memorial which he had prepared before the meeting or to adjourn without action. The purpose of the meeting was to express our opinions and sentiments in relation to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, to indicate to Congress the views of the people in regard to the importance of the road and a grant of land to aid in its construction.

The other day he had seen two railroad notices in the papers—one calling this meeting, the other for the letting of contracts on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Ten years ago, the two schemes stood side by side. Now, one of them is being built—the other just where it was then. This is the result of the indifference of the people to interests that deeply concern them. Should he simply consult his own feelings, he would withdraw the memorial, but he would leave it for the meeting to say what should be done.

THE MEMORIAL CALLED FOR.

There were calls from various persons for the memorial.

Mr. O. P. Mason moved that Col. Chapman be requested to read the memorial and submit it to the meeting, which was agreed to by a general vote.

In response to this request Col. Chapman proceeded to read the

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the citizens of Portland, Oregon, and vicinity, respectfully pray your honorable bodies to grant to The Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, a company incorporated under the laws of the State of Oregon, the right of way over the public lands of the United States, for the location and construction of a railroad from Portland, Oregon, by way of the Dalles and Snake river, to a point at or near Salt Lake. And your memorialists further pray your honorable bodies to make said company the usual grant of the public lands to aid in the construction of said road.

The proposition for aid in the construction of the proposed road is not new or unappreciated. It has been before Congress repeatedly, and its importance to a great extent acknowledged. Competent engineers have surveyed and examined the route, and proven its unsurpassingly easy grades, while the uninterrupted transmission of the United States mails by stages throughout the winter months demonstrates the mildness of the climate and the freedom of the country from snows.

The city of Portland is named as the initial point of the proposed road because it is the commercial emporium of *The Great Northwest*, commanding the trade of Oregon, Washington, Western Montana, Idaho, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, employing two or three lines of ocean steamers, fleets of steamers upon the upper and lower Columbia and the Willamette rivers; two lines of railroad partially constructed and in operation, with a population well nigh unto twelve thousand substantial permanent inhabitants.

This Northwest, extending from the Sierra Nevadas on the south, far to the north, and from the Rocky mountains on the East, to the Pacific ocean, embraces an area of over 300,000 square miles, with a diversity of inexhaustable resources unequalled upon the continent; agriculture and grazing lands of a superior quality; unlimited bodies of timber, water, and water-power sufficient for every conceivable demand; mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal; a climate mild and equable, with no extremes of heat or cold, and no burning or parching drouths, never-failing crops, to reward the husbandman.

The resources of this Northwest, though imperfectly developed, have created and established a commerce that warrants the belief that ere long it will have become the abode of millions of prosperous and happy people, with a wealth of commerce which the far-seeing economist on the Atlantic side may do well to anticipate.

Assuming, therfore, that the intercourse and commerce between the States of the Atlantic side, and this Great Northwest, now in its incipiency, must rapidly grow into dimensions that can scarcely be estimated, your memorialists therefore call your attention to a statement of the

RELATIVE DISTANCES

of the routes by which this commercial emporium may be reached.

From Portland, the line of the proposed road lies nearly due east along the south side of the Columbia river a distance of 145 miles. Thence southeasterly 588 miles to Monument Point, on the Central Pacific, or 688 miles to Granger, on the Union Pacific, making the total distance from Portland to Monument Point 715 miles, and to Granger 833 miles, and from Portland to Omaha, by the shortest line, only 1,700 miles; and to Chicago 2,193 miles, or to St. Louis, 2,207 miles; from Portland on the North Pacific line to Duluth, 1,900 miles, or to Chicago 2,400 miles, so that on the North Pacific route the difference between the distance to Chicago and to Duluth is in favor of the latter; and if that should be the only line the competition between Duluth and Chicago for the trade of the Northwest may become very interesting. But by the Union Pacific and Snake river route Chicago would have the advantage by more than 200 miles.

The difference in the distance to Chicago in favor of the Snake river route, can but be appreciated from any standpoint in the East, which looks by way of Chicago for the Northwest; and, as it is manifest that by our proposed road the distance is the shortest to Chicago, it is much more manifest that it is the shortest to all the States of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Southern New York, which lie almost in a direct line with the Union Pacific and Salt Lake. These States contain some fifteen or sixteen millions out of the forty eight or fifty millions of the inhabitants of the United States who must be connected with the Northwest in every conceivable variety of commercial intercourse, and indebted to our own, but exchange commodities through, extending to the shores of China and Japan.

THE RELATIVE DISTANCES FURTHER

Considered show a most marked contrast between the length of the route by way of the North Pacific and by way of the Snake river route. If in addition to the States last named, we take the States of Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, with the more southern States, I will be quite apparent that these lines of commercial intercourse with our Northwest must lie by way of the Kansas or Union Pacific and the Snake river and Portland route. In this view, St. Louis may be regarded (as in fact it is) as representative city, and the distance from there by way of Salt Lake to Portland is 2,107 miles and by way of the North Pacific would be about 2,700 miles. This gives a difference in favor of the Salt Lake route to St. Louis of 500 miles. It is not that your memorialists would in the slightest degree depreciate the importance of the Northern Pacific Railroad that they have submitted a consideration of the relative distances of the two routes, but to demonstrate that necessity of additional lines connecting with other sections of the Union.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, although both branches have been located upon the north side of the Columbia, contrary, as your memorialists believe, to the original intention in providing for a Portland branch, will nevertheless substantially connect us with the most northern States, and open up and give us access to large districts of country far up the Columbia—bringing those lands into requisition for settlement and cultivation, increase our commerce and augment our wealth.

Placing this question, therefore, alone upon the ground of trade and intercourse between the great sections of the Union. The fact that we have a Northern Pacific Railroad reaching from Puget Sound and the Columbia to Duluth, furnishes no ground, as your memorialists believe, why the more central and southern sections of the Union should not have railroad connection with that great Northwest to a more direct line. Your memorialists would respectfully call your attention to the fact that emigrants from the Atlantic slope are swarming to the Northwest, seeking to enjoy the blessings of this favored land, and accustomed to the speed and convenience of travel by rail, they take the circuitous route to San Francisco and round by sea to Portland, a distance of 1,500 miles from Salt Lake to reach a point only 709 miles distant by the route of the proposed road; and sometimes extending the circuitous journey 150 miles further up the Columbia, reducing so much the distance across and increasing the circuitous journey to 1,650 miles.

THE LOCAL ADVANTAGES

to be derived from the proposed road would, in themselves, as your memorialists believe, justify the aid sought for, and it would be through a district of country for the most of the way, of great agricultural advantages, and extensive mineral wealth, with the usual political and civil divisions, and containing in the aggregate, some 25,000 white inhabitants, engaged in the varied pursuits of life—farmers growing large quantities of wheat, barley, oats, etc., but far from market, and without the means of transportation, except by the slow and expensive process of wagons and teams, at an expense of two thirds the highest market price of their products.

Wheat, for instance the relative prices of some of the marketable products upon the farm and at market, distant 320 miles.

Wheat at Le Grand, 40 cts per bushel.
" Portland, $1 40 per bushel.
Oats at Le Grand, 12½ cents.
" Portland,
Flour at Le Grand,
" Portland,

The same disparity in prices exist in respect to the necessary and indispensable articles for consumption. These results are most damaging to the present inhabitants, the general improvement of the country, and the development of its resources. It is the inaccessibility to markets, and the high cost of transportation, which lies at the bottom of these almost insufferable evils, in this day of railroads and telegraphs. As a matter of course this disparity in prices is increased the farther we go from the Columbia river.

From these considerations it is easy to perceive what the effect must have been in retarding the settlement and occupancy of the public lands, which lie in unmeasured quantities for hundreds of miles on either side of the line of the proposed road.

THE CHINA TRADE

has been supposed to have a very important bearing upon the location of our Pacific railroads, as well as in the selection of their terminal points, and that this trade will succeed best if it be carried on in accordance with the winds and currents of the Pacific ocean, and upon the short lines of the globe.

While your memorialists claim for the Columbia river equal advantages with Puget Sound upon two of the propositions, while upon the third—the short lines of the globe—practically there is no sufficient difference to affect or control our commerce as against a superior ability to produce for export to China in exchange for articles demanded for consumption or transportation to eastern markets. This superior ability consists not in the quantity of one article alone, but in quantity and variety of articles. If we have no eastern competition, we must submit to the loss occasioned by an excess of importation over our own immediate demands for consumption. This was the case when recently scores of our tea merchants re-shipped to San Francisco, doubtless to be transported across the continent by rail. This gave San Francisco the benefit of our Asiatic commerce—they gained the benefits and we suffered the loss. By this transaction our trade must have been more or less damaged. Now had the Salt Lake road been constructed and been in operation, any excess in teas, silks and various other articles would have gone directly east and entered into competition with the San Francisco trade from Salt Lake to the Atlantic, and to have given increased encouragement to our foreign trade. Notwithstanding these obstacles, our ships are leaving and preparing to bear for China loaded with Oregon products, of which we have the quantity and variety to increase our commerce; and Portland will continue to be the emporium of the Northwest, and upon the completion of the Salt Lake railroad will compete with San Francisco in the tea and silk trade.

THE OBJECTION

That Congress has been unwise and prodigal in the appropriation of the public lands for railroad purposes, is not well founded. Marshaling in the most imposing shape lands to the amount of thousands of millions of acres, as granted by Congress, and charging them to railroad monopolies, is an unfair statement of the case. No credit is given for lands granted for schools, colleges, universities, seats of government, penitentiaries, agricultural colleges, for national improvements, and for various other purposes that do not fall within the category of lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads. It is true that the quantity of lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads is large, but there is not a railroad in the United States constructed from such aid from which the nation is not reaping a rich reward. Who would now withdraw from a single one of such roads the lands granted, with all the results that have been accomplished through its construction and operation? Where is there a man of sound mind who would consent to the withdrawal of either of the great central lines of road; take back the lands and cancel the liability of the Government; change for the wide and unaccessible waste that now lay from the Missouri to the Pacific ocean? Would any people withdraw the North Pacific with all its promised results, and return those lands to lie wild and unoccupied? Certainly not. This is the grant in aid of the construction of the great Southern Pacific, intended to connect the Southern States with the Pacific ocean, develope an immense district of country with such advantages to the people and Government as are impossible to be estimated. Looking then to the great results that must inevitably follow the construction of that road, who would pronounce the grant to be unwise or prodigal?

Land grants constitute the basis upon which money is obtained for building the roads. Yet in many instances they are not really marketable until after the road has been made, and if thereby the lands of the company shall have been enhanced in value, so also have those of the Government. But, if with the construction of the roads the lands shall be still unavailable, the Government has lost nothing, for it had nothing in them of value to lose. In other case, therefore, there power has been any giving away of the public lands for the construction of railroads. Mr. Greeley in his Minnesota address, very truthfully says: "You tell me of the public lands given away to monopolists. I challenge your statement, and insist that the nation has more land, not less than if it had never granted an acre to build a railroad. For you cannot fairly measure lands by their superficial area alone. Forty millions of acres when I crossed the continent to California, twelve years ago, that would have been very dear at five cents per acre before the Central Pacific railroad was built; since which they are worth thirty times their value in 1859. To talk of this road as having in any practical sense subtracted, or obstructed, anything from the national domain, is to defy reason and insult common sense. If the whole region between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevada could be gridironed by four east and west, and three north and south railroads, at a cost of half the public lands situate, lying and being therein, the half remaining ungranted would not merely be worth far more, but would furnish twice as many homesteads as the whole did or would without the railroads. And besides, since the public lands are enhanced in value immensely by the railroads that traverse them, it is but naked justice that they should defray a good share of the cost."

In making grants of land in aid of the construction of railroads, in and through the old Western States and Territories, the policy of reserving each alternate section has mainly resulted in reimbursing the Government for its outlay in lands, while the roads thus constructed have afforded access to large bodies of adjoining lands, brought them into demand for settlement and cultivation, and as truthfully said by a Pennsylvania writer: "Brought them into close connection with the world; population has exceeded the fondest hopes of the most sanguine, and the products of those Western Territories are now greater than the entire production of the country thirty years ago. The West has sprung up like magic under the influences brought about through the agency alone of the national land grants. Empires," says the same writer, "in population, wealth and resources have grown up during the past thirty years, under this system, vastly adding to the greatness of the whole country."

How forcible are these suggestions when applied to the country between Portland and Salt Lake; indeed, when applied to this whole Northwest. If there were no reserved sections, your memorialists believe that the Government and the country would be more than compensated in the corresponding benefits resulting from the construction of the proposed road. The appropriation of each alternate section of the public lands for ten miles on each side of the line would, in no sense, as has already been shown, be "giving away" of the public lands, nor in any possible event could the Government be the loser of a single acre of land or a dollar in money. Against any such result, the reserved sections would be ample security.

In conclusion, your memorialists beg leave to express the hope that your Honorable bodies will favorably consider their requests and grant aid in the construction of said road.

THE MEMORIAL DISCUSSED.

A motion was made in the audience to adopt the memorial. Pending this question,

Mr. B. B. Taylor, of the *Herald*, said that, though a new citizen here, yet he was an American citizen, and interested in all such enterprises as promised development of the resources of the country. This was his excuse, if any were needed, for offering a few suggestions in connection with the memorial. After what had been done by the Government in the matter of giving away lands to railroad companies, it was probably too late now to discuss the policy. He thought it might be well to incorporate in the memorial an argument like this: That as Congress had given lands to certain companies, and through that means had extended advantages not before possessed to certain other sections of country, it would therefore be unfair to now refuse to grant similar aid to other companies and advantages to other sections; that the country to be opened up by this enterprise could not be benefitted by the former grants, and its development and the business to be created would in no degree interfere with the value of other grants nor with the business of other roads; that the country to be traversed by this road remains unsettled and will continue so for lack of transportation; that it would be unfair to give railroad advantages to California, Nevada and other States, and then refuse to give them to Oregon. He suggested the reference of the memorial to a committee to examine and report it at a future meeting. He doubted whether it were politic to quote in a memorial to Congress what Horace Greeley had said. He was in favor of making our own argument, without reference to Horace Greeley's or any other man's views.

Mr. Creighton inquired of Col. Chapman if before his departure, there would be time to so report the memorial.

Col. Chapman replied that he could not be here after Tuesday next. Personally, he had no objection to referring the memorial, as proposed, placing it in the hands of gentlemen who can write memorials; allowing another, meeting to be worked up by appeals through the press or otherwise. As to Mr. Greeley—he was a gentleman with whom he had never agreed in politics, but he had observed that when Mr. Greeley spoke on matters disconnected with politics, he had generally spoken very sensibly and soundly. This argument of his which the memorial quotes from, was unanswerable, and it had been so highly esteemed for its strength as to be republished all over the country. He would prefer to withdraw the memorial than to have it pruned of that argument. There might be some things in the memorial that some people would not approve. There might be some who did not favor either the memorial or the railroad; but so far as he could control the matter of the memorial, the argument quoted from Mr. Greeley should not be struck out. If any man would expunge it because Horace Greeley uttered it, he would do an act that would be disgraceful to himself and unjust to the railroad enterprise. He did not like the suggestion to complain that another section had got more than another. That would be the child's bread and butter argument. The memorial says all that has been suggested, though it might not say it in the best possible way. He would talk plainly—he did not know who might be the friends of the enterprise. It was not with him a speculation. He had devoted much time and thought to the matter, and he believed that he was master of situation, so far as relates to the correct theory for railroad development in Oregon and the West. He expected to present the claims of Oregon to the said asked for, and believed that he would have no difficulty in showing the people of Chicago and the central portions of the States, that with only the Northern Pacific railroad connecting with this northern coast, a rivalry would spring up between Duluth and Chicago greatly detrimental to the latter; and that Chicago would see plainly that their best connection would be by way of Omaha, Salt Lake and the Columbia river. He believed he would have the support of Chicago and the Central West.

Mr. Taylor explained that he did not make his suggestions for the purpose of conveying the impression that the document [the memorial] was not an excellent one; and that, as for the argument of Mr. Greeley, it was not new with him. It was as old as railroad grants. He did not care whether or not the argument remained in the memorial. He thought the document a good one.

Col. Chapman moved for leave to withdraw the memorial.

Judge O. N. Denny hoped Col. Chapman would not withdraw it.

Mr. O. P. Mason said it was easier to tear down than build up; easier to find fault with a document than to construct a good one. Before the memorial should be referred he should like to see somebody produce a better one. He spoke of the long connection of Col. Chapman with the infancy, growth, development and prosperity of the city; the deep interest he had always manifested in enterprises of this sort, and the care he had evidently bestowed upon this memorial. It states all that need be stated, facts, figures and argument. It ought to be approved by the people, and he would not consent to its withdrawal. [Applause.]

Further remarks were made by Messrs. Holman and G. V. Smith.

THE MEMORIAL ADOPTED.

There were calls from all parts of the house on the question to adopt the memorial, and the question being taken it was adopted by a unanimous vote, which was followed by loud applause.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Dr. W. H. Watkins moved that a committee of five be appointed to circulate the memorial to procure signatures, which was agreed to.

The Chairman, Mr. Davis, appointed Messrs. W. H. Watkins, O. P. Mason, Jacob Kamm, J. D. Holman and William Masters.

On motion, Mr. H. W. Davis, Chairman, was added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

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MARRIED:

In Victoria, B. C., November 10, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. McGregor, William Thomas Gillians, of Portland, Oregon, and Emma Rickards Francis, daughter of Hon. Alleh Francis, ex-United States Consul.

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A POPULAR THEATER AT POPULAR PRICES!

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oct14d6f

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Portland, October 20, 1871. General Agent.
oct21d2p

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Also a Splendid Fresh Invoice of "STEINWAY'S" (without rival in the world) and other FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, just received per str. *Oriflamme* and *Montana*. Call and be convinced that this is THE ONLY

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ENGLISH REFINED BAR and KUNDLE IRON;
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HORSE SHOES, FILES, EAGLE SAWS;
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ALSO

Large assortment of MARINE and other GLASS.

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REAL ESTATE,

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I will sell at my Auction Room,

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Real Estate!

Lot numbered One (1) and Two (2) in Block Eight (8) in Portland.

ALSO

Block 162 East Portland.

ALSO

Lot 5 in Block 241, East Portland.

ALSO

Five acres of land adjoining Tibbetts Addition to the city of East Portland.

ALSO

35 chests Russian Powdered Tea.
60 boxes Fancy Soap.
60 bxs Assorted Candy.
150 cases Assorted Tobacco.
100 cases French Brandies.
200 bxs Cigars.
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125 bxs Toilet do.
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...al Estate
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ALSO,
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...RACH CHEAP AND LARGELY moving
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...y House in the State!
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...OTLY SAFE FROM EXPLOSION, OW-
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...FROM THE EAST, AND MORE RE-
...San Francisco, is stopping at GEO. W.
...n. 203 Second Street, next to the New
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...ated full iron rim Pianos, of Albany, N.Y.
...left at Gray's Music Store, First Street,

CITY.

THE PERJURY CASE.—The examination of "Wrestling Joe," or Davidson, as the case may be, was continued in the Police Court yesterday. The only witness examined in the morning was Smith, who has been in the witness box for the last three days. His testimony yesterday was, in substance, about as follows: Was requested to come to Oregon by Mr. Hannah, who wanted me to identify Joe Thomas; was informed that Thomas claimed certain lands owned by Mr. Hannah and others; agreed to come to Oregon with Mr. Hannah in St. Louis, Oct. 2, 1871. Never heard of Davidson after he left in 1825; it was reported in the neighborhood that he was dead in the Southern country; I became acquainted with Mrs. Davidson, mother of Green C. Davidson, in 1819, and was intimately acquainted with her from that time until the fall of 1825. I was never at her house after that. Saw her occasionally from that time until she died. I first saw her death announced in the Belleville paper; may have been twenty years. I cannot tell exactly how long. I took that paper forty years. She had children grown. I saw her daughter last winter. She told my family that her mother was dead and her stepfather married again.

At this juncture the court took a recess for an hour and a half. Upon remembling Smith examined the seat on the face of the defendant and testified as follows: The scar is in the same place, and I believe it is the same scar, and I know it is the same man; I should think the length of the scar was an inch. I can't tell whether it is more or less; the width of the scar now, as near as I can judge, is about a quarter or half an inch; his face is more wrinkled now than it used to be; the scar used to be a full half an inch in width; the scar never had the appearance of being made with a sharp instrument to me; it does not look now like it did before it got well; it looked as if the instrument might have been torn out.

The examination of this witness was continued until this morning for the purpose of getting a copy of his deposition taken in another court.

The next witness called was Joseph Ogle, who testified that he resides in St. Clair county, Illinois, and first became acquainted with defendant in 1819; knew him then by the name of James W. Davidson. This witness swears most positively that he recognizes the defendant as the same man he knew in Illinois by the name of Davidson.

The examination will be continued this morning.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.—Our readers will doubtless remember that on Wednesday we noticed the fact of the cruel and heartless desertion of his family by a man well known in this community. To day we are again called upon to chronicle a like transaction. In the northern portion of the city there has resided for several years past a family, consisting of husband and wife and three children. The man was a carpenter by trade, and was looked upon by his associates and neighbors as a pattern of exemplary conduct. Kind and affectionate, he was regarded as one of the best of husbands, and no parent was more beloved by his children than he. About two months ago his treatment and manner of conducting himself towards his family became the reverse of what it had uniformly been in the past. Instead of the loving and indulgent husband and father, he became brutal, neglected his business, and, finally, in part long story short, left on yesterday, it is supposed, overland for California, leaving his family without a cent and in a destitute condition. At the request of the wife, who is nearly heart broken over the affair, we suppress names.

COOL.—The authorities of Benton county have sent to the County Commissioners of this county a bill amounting to $96, for the care and burial of Prof. Cluto, the tight rope walker, who was killed by falling from a rope, while performing in Corvallis, some time since. The Benton county folks claim that Cluto was a resident of this city, and, as a consequence, Multnomah county should pay the bill. The matter was before the County Commissioners yesterday, and upon investigation it was ascertained that the Professor was not a resident here, and had never been one. The bill was accordingly sent back to Benton county. Sending paupers here from other localities to be taken care of at the expense of this county, has become a common thing, but chilling upon us to settle for the burial expenses of persons who have died elsewhere, is the coolest and most barefaced procedure that we have yet heard of.

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.—The steamship *John L. Stephens*, with the following passengers sailed from San Francisco to this port to-day: A H Wise and family, T Goodwin, Mrs E Ainsa, three children and servant; J Bewin, H E Pope, C F Brown, General G P Thrie and wife, L C Millard, S D Holmes and wife, H Fairman, Mrs A Loomis, H W Boyce, J Cameron, B P Cardwell and family, A P Stewart, James Forbes, E Loveridge, M Wise, Miss C Richards, Mrs J Loftis and child, L C Hendrickson and wife, L B Elliott, Mrs C Smith and child, Mrs A Hardy and child and A R Van Houten and wife.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.—Rev. H. Gans will preach in German to-morrow, November 12th, both morning and evening, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Fifth and Taylor sts.

Rev. A. E. Fridrichsen will preach in the English language at 3 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock, in the Scandanavian Evangelical Lutheran Church at East Portland.

Mr. Eliot will preach on "Temperance" tomorrow evening at the Unitarian Church.

A SCARE IN THE BARGAIN.—Referring to our item of the cruel desertion of his family upon the part of a man formerly engaged here as a dryman, the *Catholic Sentinel* continues by remarking: "We happen to know the man referred to, and know that besides the inhuman and brutal conduct towards his family, he also left several accounts for groceries, etc., amounting to a considerable sum, unsettled."

WEST SIDE ROAD.—A few days since we mentioned that owing to the scarcity of spikes work on the West Side road had been suspended. Since then the *Ajax* has arrived bringing a large quantity of railroad material, including spikes, and accordingly work has been resumed. The track is now laid to a point ten miles distant from the city.

THE ABSCONDING WITNESS.—St. Clair, the man arrested on the charge of attempting to bribe a witness to leave the city and not appear before the grand jury, had an examination yesterday before Judge Denny. The matter was taken under advisement until this morning.

THE NATHANS.—A letter received from Mr. Nathan, manager of the Nathan Juvenile Troupe, states that they played to good houses both in Walla Walla and along the route to Boise City, where they were to have opened last night.

SOCIETY MEETING.—A regular meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will be held to-morrow afternoon at half past four o'clock. As business of importance will be under consideration, a full attendance is desired.

INSANE.—Minerva A. Woodcock was yesterday committed to the Asylum for insanity. She resides in Powell's valley, and is 50 years of age. Family troubles are said to be the cause of her insanity.

RESIGNED.—The resignation of A. T. Stevens, Constable for South Portland Precinct, has been accepted by the County Commissioners. His successor has not as yet been named.

INDICTMENTS.—The U. S. Grand Jury yesterday returned two "true" bills of indictment. As the parties have not yet been arrested their names are suppressed.

BALL.—The second annual ball of the Independent German School Association will be given on Monday evening, November 20th. Tickets, $2.

ROAD SUPERVISOR.—Henry Stephenson has been appointed Supervisor for Road District No. 15, vice John Stephenson, deceased.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—In the County Court yesterday the will of Patrick Quinn, deceased, was admitted to probate.

POSTPONED.—The Philharmonic Society rehearsals, owing to sickness, have been postponed one week.

HOUR OF SAILING.—The *Ajax* sails for San Francisco Monday at 1 o'clock.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—No business was transacted in this court yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOLD PENS.—Bancroft & Morse are agents for Mabie, Todd & Co.'s celebrated gold pens. Try them.

The ladies of Portland will be glad to learn that Miss Derry has returned to resume her business of dress making at Clarke, Henderson & Cook's dry goods store, where she will be ready to receive her customers on Monday next.

GLASS CUTTER.—Messrs. Roney & Snyder, who have purchased the right for Oregon and Washington Territory, have laid upon our table one of the "novelty" glass cutters. These cutters are hardened by a new and recent process, making them hard and durable, being equal in every respect to the diamond cutter for cutting all sizes of glass. They are well gotten up.

FURS.—Those of our lady readers who contemplate preparing for the winter should not fail to read the advertisement of C. E. DuBois in another column. Mr. DuBois calls special attention to his large and well selected assortment of furs of every variety, quality and style, which he is now offering at reduced rates.

Close upon a good article of wear or other invention, follow numerous counterfeits, and so, too, when a man has established a good business and earned for himself popularity, there are some who, envying the man's enterprise and success, are willing enough to resort to almost any means to damage him and secure for themselves that trade; and whereas certain persons have circulated reports that Mr. Barman has retired from business and left Portland, we will say for the benefit of his numerous patrons and the public that all such reports are entirely without foundation. On the contrary, Mr. Barman's business continues steadily to increase, and the better to facilitate trade and accommodate his customers, he has leased for a term of years the elegant brick store, corner Washington and Front streets, where he will be pleased to meet his patrons. He will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Fashionable Clothing, Meds Furnishing Goods, etc., and at prices that defy competition.

OFFICE M. W. G. M. I. O. O. F.,
ECCENE CITY, Oregon, Oct. 14, 1872.
To the members of the I. O. O. F. of the jurisdiction of Oregon:

BRETHREN:—In view of the late calamitous fire in the city of Chicago and the consequent sufferings of our brethren in that city, each Lodge is hereby recommended to make such donations for their relief as they may feel themselves able to do, and that such amounts be forwarded to Bro. J. Kramer, Chairman of the General Relief Committee, Portland, Oregon, for immediate transmission. E. L. BRISTOW,
oct26d1w Grand Master.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—Be it known to the People of Portland and the surrounding country, that at the extensive clothing establishment of Kohn & Flahel, 91 Front street, they are selling new and stylish suits for Fall and Winter wear at prices that are astonishingly low. Call at this House and examine the large stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods. You will come away satisfied.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

REAL ESTATE DEALER.

Office. No. 54 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REAL ESTATE in the CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also,

IMPROVED FARMS and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATES and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED and CLAIMS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above

DR. ABORN,
Occulist, Aurist, Catarrh, and
Throat and Lung Physician.
LABORATORY, CONSULTING AND OPERATING APARTMENTS.
Corner of Third and Morrison streets,
oc25 PORTLAND, OREGON. d3p1f

TESTIMONIAL.

We the undersigned having been the recipients of the services of Mrs. M. C. White in teaching the science of Music on the Pianoforte, take pleasure in giving a hearty testimonial that we have employed her in our families as a teacher of her "New Method of Instruction," and that it has proven superior to any method we have ever known. And that although the first cost may be a little greater than some others, we believe it to be in the aggregate much cheaper, beside being a great economy in point of time. We, therefore, take pleasure in recommending her to the patronage of all who may be desirous of obtaining a musical education, as a very superior instructor.

To those who desire to know more about it before increasing any expense, we give a cordial invitation to call at our homes and interview her pupils.

For reference see advertisement.

(Signed) F. DILLARD HOLMAN,
N. W. cor Seventh and College streets, Portland.
GEO. W. BILLMAN, 203 Second St.
nov3d4w. NAT. H. LANE, East Portland.

PERKINS & HOUSE'S SAFETY LAMPS

Is perfectly non-explosive. The light is better than is produced by any other lamp. I believe it to be true economy in view of the safety, the quality and quantity of the light produced, and the durability of this lamp, to throw away all other kinds and use this only.

PROF. W. S. CLARK,
Pres't Mass. Agricultural College.

I know it to be by far the best light we have ever used in our family. I know of nothing that can compare with it. I prefer it to any gas burner I have ever seen. For safety, for economy, and for the perfection of the light, it deserves to come into universal use.

REV. W. S. TYLER,
Professor in Amherst College.

See advertisement elsewhere.

CARD.

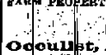
MR. F. X. KAST, of San Francisco, having received THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, at the California State Fair held at Sacramento in Sept. 1871, is prepared to receive orders for the FINEST LADIES' and GENTS' WEAR. Prices, from $5 to $25. Measures taken for the same at
KAST & RICHARDS',
oct12p6f 112 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

Barnett's Cologne.—Best in America.

J. WELCH,
DENTIST.
[*Late MACK & WELCH.*]
Office—Odd Fellows' Temple, cor. First and Alder Streets.

The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in especial request.

Nitrous Oxide, for the painless extraction of Teeth.
oct4awtf



DR. E. B. FREELAND,
DENTIST.
LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO,
No. 128 First St., Portland.
Nitrous Oxide administered. n6dtf

JUST OPENED.

ORIENTAL SHAVING SALOON AND
HAIR CUTTING HEAD-QUARTERS,
114 Front st., bet. Alder and Morrison.

WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT A CALL FROM the lovers of a well cut head of hair, or a delightful Shave. We are determined to spare neither pains nor expense to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. We only ask a fair trial.

A BATHING ESTABLISHMENT is also connected with the Shop. Baths, 25 cts.
n10d1m PHILIP DE SOUZER,
JOHN BALDRIDGE,
Late of Metzler's Shop.

Notice.

MR. J. S. HUNTLEY IS AUTHORIZED TO Collect and Receipt all Bills in my name, and transact all business connected with the Dairy.

Families will be Furnished with
No. 1 MILK, DAILY,
By leaving their orders at GEO. A. SHEPARD'S GROCERY STORE, opposite the Risk House, First Street, Portland, Oregon.
n8d2w C. L. SHEPARD.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. A. WINNE

HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick Building on the North Side of Washington st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.
n2d1m

AN UNPREJUDICED PHYSICIAN

INTERVIEWED.

Bold Opinions Truly Expressed.

POPULARITY IS NOT ALWAYS A proof of desert. Every newspaper man knows that. Many articles are engineered into temporary popularity that have no intrinsic merit whatever. It is an easy thing to make sweeping assertions and sow them broadcast in the columns of the public press. But there is a class of experienced and thoughtful birds, not to be caught with chaff, like Captain Cuttle, they want "an opinion as is an opinion," in other words, the judgment of competent and disinterested authority, as a basis for thir own.

Several of those cautious individuals having done us the honor to invite an expression of opinion in these columns on the proportion of the much talked of Tonic known as PLANTATION BITTERS, we have taken the pains to obtain from a distinguished physician whose ability and integrity of purpose no one will venture to question, what may fairly be deemed a conclusive answer to the questions of our correspondents. Dr. Elias Kennedy Whitmarsh, as a surgeon, pathologist and chemist, has few superiors west of the Alleghanies, and the following conversation which occurred a few days ago between that gentleman and one of our staff, is offered, without comment, for the information of "whom it may concern:"

REPORTER.—Have you any objection to state your views in relation to a medicinal preparation which has obtained great celebrity in this country? The object is to ascertain whether the reputation is deserved or not.

DR. WHITMARSH.—*If* I know anything about the article, I'll tell you what I think of it. How is it named?

REPORTER—PLANTATION BITTERS.

DR. WHITMARSH.—Well, it is a wholesome vegetable tonic.

REPORTER—Anything else?

WHITMARSH—Yes, it has a mild aperient property, and produces a salutary effect upon the liver when that organ is diseased.

REPORTER—It contains alcohol I understand—Santa Croix Rum.

DR. WHITMARSH—Of course it contains a diffusive stimulant. If it did not its medicinal ingredients would be comparatively inert. They are rendered operative by the alcoholic principle.

REPORTER—Supposing that theory to be correct, is Santa Croix Rum a good article for that purpose?

DR. WHITMARSH—The best I think. It is more nutritious and far less exciting than the spirits made from grapes or grain.

REPORTER—Not as stimulants really necessary at all in medical treatment?

DR. WHITMARSH—Sir, if you had ever practiced medicine you would not ask the question. They are an essential portion of the *materia medica*. Every intelligent member of the profession knows that. The physician who denies it is either a hypocrite or a fool.

REPORTER—Do you consider a medicated stimulant like the PLANTATION BITTERS preferable to simple alcohol? In other words, would the Santa Croix Rum be as useful without the other ingredients as with them?

DR. WHITMARSH—Certainly not. Among those ingredients are Extract of Dandelion, one of the finest antibilious medicines I know of; Calisaya Bark, of all tonics the best; and Chamomile, an admirable stomachic. The remedial powers of those curatives is increased probably tenfold by the nutritive stimulant with which they are incorporated.

REPORTER. You seem to have a high opinion of the Bitters.

DR. WHITMARSH—I simply state facts, sir. You must draw your own conclusions.

REPORTER.—May I ask if you ever prescribed PLANTATION BITTERS for your patients?

DR. WHITMARSH—I do, frequently. All that I have said to you is founded on my own experience. I never make positive statements on unsubstantial grounds.

REPORTER—I am sure of that. Excuse me for having trespassed so long on your valuable time. Good evening.

We presume the correspondents who have addressed us on the subject of PLANTATION BITTERS, will consider their questions satisfactorily answered by the remarks of Dr. Whitmarsh.
e24d3pTuThSatWed

REAL ESTATE!

PARRISH, ATKINSON & WOODWARD,

Corner of Alder and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

IMPROVED FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS

In Oregon and Washington Territory.

ALSO,

Choice City Property

IN PORTLAND AND EAST PORTLAND,

consisting of

LOTS, BLOCKS, HOUSES AND LOTS. ALSO, SOME Desirable Suburban Tracts of Land, in lots to suit the Purchaser.

Houses Rented, Rents Collected, and Loans Negotiated.

L. M. PARRISH, J. L. ATKINSON,
n10dawtf Notary Public.
TYLER WOODWARD.

FOR RENT.

FARM 2½ MILES NORTH OF PORTLAND. STOCK and Lease for sale.

FOR RENT—Farm 3 miles East of Portland. Very easy terms.

TO LET—Contract for Fencing a Farm—the party to make the rails, haul and lay them up

TO LET—House on Fourth St., between Jackson and Lincoln. House on Clay and 14th. House on 7th and Harrison. Several Houses in East Portland.

FOR SALE—Desirable homestead tracts of land near the city, on easy terms.

For particulars, inq
n30tf DeLASHMUTT & BURCH.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY PURCHASED

THE DRUG STORE KNOWN AS THE

OREGON DISPENSARY,

No. 73 First Street,

AND HAVE TRANSFERRED THEIR PRESCRIPTION

AND

GENERAL RETAIL BUSINESS

TO THAT STAND, WHICH WILL BE CONDUCTED by

MR. W. H. WALLACE,

who has been favorably known to our friends and patrons during the last two years.

SMITH & DAVIS.
Portland, Oregon, Nov. 6th, 1871. n7d1m

FLORAL GARDEN,

EAST PORTLAND.

L. KIERNAN, Proprietor,

KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ROSES OF EVERY VARIETY.

Verbenas, Monterey Cypress Asparagus, Rhubarb, and all kinds of small fruit. His Greenhouse is stocked with nearly every variety of the choicest Flowers. Mr. L. Kiernan is Sexton of the Lone Fir Cemetery, and any one desiring his services will please apply to him at his gardens next to the Methodist Church. n6d1m

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

PURELY MUTUAL!

ASSETS ..... $17,000,000!

ISSUED 9,085 POLICIES IN 1870.

Insuring Over $27,000,000!

WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

AMONG THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY are:—

1st. PURE MUTUALITY, so that the *entire surplus earnings* over the actual cost of insurance is returned to the policy holders who are the only members.

2d. AGE, having been organized in 1845. It has the benefit of the experience of a quarter of a century, and members are thus guaranteed from all doubtful *experiment* in the method of conducting its business.

3d. STABILITY AND PERPETUITY shown by the accumulation of a capital of *Seventeen Millions of Dollars*, of or paying all losses promptly, and returning large dividends to its members. It has now an income of over *Seven Millions of Dollars*, and the interest on its investments, with premium on gold, &c., has been sufficient during the past two years to pay accruing losses.

4th. NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. It *originated* the system of non-forfeiture of policies, and to it the public are indebted for a feature so favorable to the insured.

5th. SUICIDE does not cause a forfeiture of the policy, that being considered an evidence of insanity, and insanity the result of disease.

6th. DIVIDENDS. Its dividends are declared annually, and are available *immediately as cash in payment of premiums*. Many companies declare their premiums annually, but do not pay them till several years thereafter; others defer their declarations for two, three or four years from the time the policy commences. In this Company a party always has a dividend which can be used in the payment of the *second and all subsequent annual premiums*.

7th. ITS DIVIDEND SYSTEM is the "Contribution Plan," by which each member is charged with the exact cost of his insurance, and receives back his surplus payments. These dividends can remain with the Company, participating in its earnings, and be used at any subsequent period in the payment of premiums.

8th. LIBERALITY IN SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES. Experience has shown that cases arise where policies, although equitably claims, are not legally so. The records of this Company bear many acknowledgements from widows and relatives of deceased members of its liberality and fairness in settlement of all such losses. There being no stockholders in the Company to share its profits, interests adverse to policy-holders cannot possibly arise, the Trustees simply occupying the position of arbitrators between the members, with no inducement to take from one and give to another.

CRANE & BAWES,
General Agents for the Pacific Coast, 426 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

A. H. WEBB, Special Agent,
Portland Office—St. Charles Building, Portland.

D. H. JACKSON,
Special Agent for State, Office—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND, October 20th, 1871. dtf

E. A. BULKELEY, President. T. O. ENDERS, Secretary
AUSTIN DURHAM, Vice President. W. H. St. JOHN, Actuary.

ÆTNA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1820.

Adopted Mutual System in the year 1861.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL OVER $16,000,000
ITS ANNUAL INCOME OVER 6,000,000
WHOLE NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED TO DATE, NEARLY 100,000
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED IN 1870 11,217

THE ÆTNA RANKS AS ONE OF THE FIRST COMPANIES IN THE LAND
IN INCOME, IN SOUNDNESS,
IN ASSETS, CHEAPNESS,
IN NUMBER OF POLICIES, PROMPTNESS
IN AMOUNT INSURED, AND SUCCESS
IN SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH.

THE AMOUNT OF DIVIDEND A COMPANY CAN PAY ITS INSURED, DEPENDS UPON THE RATES charged for insurance, the AMOUNT of business done, the EXPENSE of doing it, the INTEREST on its investments, the CARE exercised in the selection of its risks, and the TIME when such dividends are paid. In regard to these, as also all other points, the ÆTNA is unsurpassed in advantages by any other Insurance Company in the United States.

The *New York Insurance Monitor* says of the Ætna:—"No Life Insurance Company ever achieved so complete a success as this popular institution. Its popularity is altogether unprecedented in the annals of commercial enterprise in this country."

The *New York Independent* says of the Ætna Life:—"It is to-day one of the *soundest* and *most reliable* Insurance Companies in the United States—every dollar of its assets well secured, more than providing for all liabilities; and it eminently deserves a still greater patronage and the unhesitating confidence of the public."

M. P. MOSER,
General Agent and Attorney for the Pacific Coast, 404 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

MESERVE, UPTON & BRIGGS,
Special Agents for Oregon and adjoining Territories,
oc24d1f Office—No. 86 Front St., Corner of Washington, Portland, Oregon.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BANCROFT & MORSE,

Post Office Block,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

For Sale. Real Estate

For Sale.

THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER "SWALLOW," now lying at the foot of Taylor street, is offered for sale. Can be bought Cheap for Cash. Apply to
oc31d1f F. M. ARNOLD, or J. S. KELLER.

To Let.

House for Rent.

A STORY AND A HALF HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, IN good repair, with a stable and good well of water, located on two lots, at the corner of J and 14th streets. Rent, $20 a month. Apply to
o25d1f BURRELL, PERRY & WOODWARD, 103 Front Street.

Rooms to Let.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT in a Private Family, North side of Washington St., second house from Fifth St. oc19d1f

To Let.

A HOUSE AND TEN ACRES LAND IN EAST PORTland, a half mile from the new Ferry Landing. For terms, inquire of
n8d1f D. SIMON, 113 Front Street.

Wants.

PARTNER WANTED.

IN A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS, IN FULL OPERAtion. Cash Capital required, $2,500. A competent Book-Keeper, or one capable of Superintending 15 or 20 workmen preferred. Address
n9d2p6t Y. Z., BOX 47, POST OFFICE.

OREGON CENTRAL R. R.

WANTED

10 CARPENTERS TO WORK ON BRIDGES NEAR end of track. Apply at COMPANY'S OFFICE, Foot of F street, or at end of track of J. Smith, Foreman.
o24d1f H. THIELSEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) to sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, the only low priced under-feed, "lock stitch" machine, licensed by the Singer and other Companies, combining the advantages and equal to any other kind in the estimation of its patrons. No second-hand Home Shuttle Machines at Reduced Prices for sale. Latest Improved received from the Manufactory monthly. Every Agent receives a certificate of Agency from Headquarters. Parties purchasing of them will find Machines as represented. A few more Energetic Agents wanted in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories. Address
G. W. TRAVER, General Agent,
o24d1awtf 112 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

HOMES!!

No Man, Woman or Child Need be Without One!!

WE ARE OFFERING

TEN ACRE TRACTS

Three miles east of East Portland on the Powell Valley Road, for

Two Hundred Dollars.

Twenty-five dollars down, remainder $10 per month till paid, with interest.

TEN ACRES FOR $200.

For particulars see
30d1f DeLASHMUTT & BURCH.

REMOVAL!

RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY

HAVE REMOVED THEIR REAL ESTATE AND Intelligence Business from the St. Charles Hotel to

No. 92 Front Street.

The Office lately occupied by Dean & Fisher, where they may be found at all times, during business hours, ready to offer some of the BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET among which a 62½ acres Choice Beaver Dam Land to exchange for City Property.
oc14d1f RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Now Is Your Time to Invest.

STITZEL & UPTON.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Corner Front and Washington Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Agents for the Sale of Blocks and Lots in

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

TO

East Portland!

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENerally desiring to make SAFE and RELIABLE Investments in Real Property, we beg leave at this time to call your attention to this DESIRABLE TRACT which has been subdivided into Blocks and Lots, and is now for the Market, to be sold in Alternate Lots and Blocks.

No one that has ever visited this body of Land but what will say that it is the MOST ELIGIBLE for SUBURBAN RESIDENCES of any ever offered in this market, the land having a gradual slope from the River back to SEVENTEENTH STREET, there being scarcely any Block in the entire tract but what o

Fair View of the City of Portland and Willamette River

Can be had. Another advantage this Property will have for Residences: no high water will ever affect the drainage of the city.

The Oregon and California Railroad Company's New Ferry Boat is now making Regular Trips from the Foot of F street, Couch's Addition, to the Foot of Oregon street, Holladay's Addition.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE:

Aside from gigantic Improvements now in contemplation by the Railroad Company, in the construction of Wharves, Warehouses and Machine Shops, quite a number of citizens will commence erecting fine Residences and Business Houses; also, Street Improvements, under contract, by grading and planting Holladay Avenue its entire length, to connect with the Sandy Road. We can say that at least a Half Million Dollars will be expended in Permanent Improvements on this Addition, the present season.

TERMS OF SALE—40 per cent. CASH; down deferred payments, six and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

NO QUESTION AS TO TITLE

The Title to this property is undisputed, being a portion of the Donation Land Claim of Jacob Wheeler and wife. United States Patent in use, and conveyed by said Wheeler and Wife to Geo. W. Weidler.

Parties desiring to invest will find Maps and Plats of the property at our Office, or at the Office of Messrs. PERRY, RUSSELL & WOODWARD, and other LAND AGENCIES in the city.

STITZEL & UPTON

Offer for sale a large amount of PORTLAND and EAST PORTLAND RESIDENCE and BUSINESS Property.

A large amount of choice FARMING LANDS for sale, situated in Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane, Marion, Clackamas and other counties of this State. For PRICE LIST call at our Office.

10-Acre Lot for sale, adjoining Holladay's Addition on the east. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

15 and 10-Acre Lots for sale, adjoining East Portland, on reasonable terms. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

5 and 20-Acre Lots for sale on the Macadamized Road three miles south of the city limits. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

FARMS TO RENT.—We have a number of Improved Farms, situated in Washington county, from 14 to 20 miles of Portland.

WANTED—At this Office, immediately, from two to three hundred Dwelling Houses, situated in Portland and East Portland. Tenants waiting patiently.
ap12d1f STITZEL & UPTON

Hawley Dodd & Co.
Portland, Oregon
offer for sale at the lowest market price
Hardware, Iron, Steel
and Agricultural Implements.

Exclusive Sale for Oregon for

JOHN DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS,

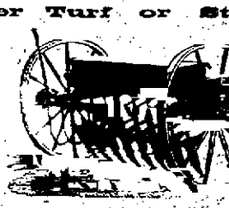
BY FAR THE BEST PLOW IN USE!

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE THE CELEBRATED

Collins' Cast Steel Plows,

For Either Turf or Stubble Lands.

SPECIALLY IMPROVED FOR 1871.



HAS THE NEW LEVER ATTACHMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL

Manufactured by THOMAS & MAST, at Springfield, Ohio.

And are the Most Successful in Use.

The Lightest Running. The Strongest Wagon.

THE MITCHELL WAGON.

Farm Wagons.

exclusive sale for the Mitchell Wagon with patent Wound & Reach (connecting rod) no other wagon has the reach we use. We sell them the best wagon for sale in the States. Send for descriptive Circulars.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE!

HAS REMOVED TO THE

Odd Fellows' Building,

Corner Alder and First Streets,

G. T. GRAY,
Manager Branch Co.

THAT

CHAMPION BOOT!

1851. FALL TRADE. 1871.

MADE AT THE

PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE

FACTORY!

Is the Best Boot for the Winter!

Yet produced. Can be had at

HEADQUARTERS!

PROTZMAN, GILLIHAN & CO'S,

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.,

o23 PORTLAND, OREGON. dt

GO TO

KAST & RICHARDS',

112 FRONT STREET,

and examine

THE FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

REMEMBER THE

PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE,

119 FRONT STREET,

o25 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

REMOVAL.

ZAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BROOMS, BRUSHES AND WISPS.

HAVE REMOVED TO

Front street, bet. Oak and Pine,

WHERE THEY WILL BE ABLE TO FILL ANY orders for Goods in the above line promptly.
n2d1m

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Franklin Book Store,

105 Front Street, Portland,

Has just received the first shipment of an entire fresh Stock of

School Books,

Stationery,

Music Books,

Sheet Music,

Newspapers,

Magazines,

Toys and

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

all of which are offered at prices that

Defy Competition!

Having perfected arrangements for the purchase of goods in New York and Boston, I am enabled to buy at low rates and sell at small profits.
se23d1f S. J. McCORMICK.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE PORTland Postoffice November 3, 1871

Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they were advertised

LADIES' LIST.

Baldo Miss Sarah
Brown, Mrs Anna M
Bryce Miss
Brainard Mrs E M
Mansfield, Mrs Sco V
McClain Mrs M
Pratt, Hannah
Richardson, Miss A E
Skinner, Florence
Sherman Ida
Shea, Miss Carrie
Shea, Julia
Smith Mrs Sarah
Smith Miss Mary S
Stewart Miss Jul a
Sutton, Mrs James
Tunstall Mrs Mary J
Wright Mrs Margaret
Washburn, Mrs E
Weller Annie O
Weger, Mary F
Zimmerman Miss Iona
Confield, Miss O
Cochran Miss Kate
Coburn, Mrs H M.
Dyas Mrs John
Elxner Annie H
Gutekunst, Louisa
Gotshall, Miss M A
Harris, Mrs J
Hall, Mrs Nancy B
Hemmingway Mrs H M
Kinsel Mrs Cath
Leonard, Miss F
Lohmann Mrs W or A

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

Ackley Elijah
Abbott M L
Alprison, O O
Alexander, Mark
Allen, Walter
Anderson, Geo H
Black, Daniel
Batty, Thos
Barton O A
Bertrand Jno
Barnum, H T
Berry, J L
Bishop, H
Biehle, Frank
Bomberight G W
Boehmer L F
Boswell Josiah
Boyd, Joe
Bolted J O
Burns, T
Burdin, S W
Brush Geo E
Caldwell, A P
Callirotte, W H
Carrico, E
Caraher, Owen
Cook, F R
Coffin, Edward
Coman, Dan'l
Crippen Robt
Crook Fred
Chaffee Edward
Chapel, John
Chapel B A
Cockbach, H V
Delcken Wm
Devens S T
Devens T G
Daigneault, F
Dolond Jos
Dixon, Rob't
Eggleston, David
Fournier, August
Friedenrich Felix
Gomord, Emil
Gorber Aug
Gray, W M
Green, Jno
Goodwin, Mathew
Hammond, R O
Bass H
Hyde Albert
Hammond, R L
Harmon, L E
Herrens Pat
Heaton Nat
Howes, Wm
Hoffman G M
Hughes, W H
Johnson, Aaron
Johnson H P
Johnson J H
Johnson, S M
Kaufmann, B
Kerr, J W
Kerry, Edwin
Kingston, Paul
Kroft, W N
Kraft, H C
Lowe Josiah
Lobdill, Geo D
Lockwood, Allen
Laird, Sam
Lowell, Z P
Levy Jos
Lee, E H
Lewis, Jas
Marshall, Geo
Martin, Henri
Martin W J
Marshall M S
Madsen, Wm
Mansfield, Jno
Meeshior Mr
McCaffelah Mr
McMillen, A R A
McMahon Torrance
McMenamie, Jas
McMillen, Jno
McDonald A R
McDonald, A
McKidmon, Jas
McKinney John
Metcalf
Morris, Tegiast
Moore David
Miller, Philip
Murphy, J B
Murphy, F B
Nelson, Jas
Nell, M E
Nowell David
Nowell Geo
Nelson, Jno
Osgood, Jos A
O Keefe Chas
Pearson H H
Pengelly Thos
Proctor Jno M
Prichard Dan l
Reader Jasper
Rice Jas W
Richardson Jno
Roe Geo M
Ross Wm
Snow, W H
Spear, Alvin
Spencer, Geo A
Skinner W W
Stote, W
Soden D F
Sandison, S
Scott Wm W
Seechara, S
Shirley, H B
Simon, J
Smith, W H
Stone, Henry B
Stilwell, John B
Storch, Wm
Stratton J T
Sellers, John
Stewart
Stevens, Wm D
Stevens Milton
Sutherland Jos
Thomas, W H
Taggert, Wm
Trullinger, D P
Vaughn, Jno
Wray, Chas
Wyllie, Jno E
Watkins, Thos
Webber, A B
Weber, Chas
Whitcombe, M
Whitney, D O
Williams, Jno O
Wilmer, Henry
Woodrough J H
Wood, Wm T
Wood, S W
Wood Jno H
Wilson Mark
Zeigler, Albert
Overland, Jos A
O Keefe Chas

L H WAKEFIELD P M

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

PORTLAND, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov 10, 1871

Gold at New York unchanged—112.

Portland Legal Tender quotations, 88½c buying, and 89½c selling

We find nothing new to note in the state of the general market since yesterday. There continues to be free shipments of goods up the Columbia to supply the prospective Winter demand, before the close of navigation on the upper Columbia, which will take place on the first of next month Beyond this, there is no unusual movements in the merchandise market

The bark *Almatida* sailed yesterday evening for San Francisco, with a cargo of 500 tons shipped by Corbitt & Marlowy. Of this, about two-thirds was Wheat and the balance mostly Flour

The bark *Alice Graham* will complete the discharge of her cargo of railroad material to-morrow, and will commence receiving outward cargo on Monday at the east side depot

The Wheat market has been again depressed by the news of a fall in Liverpool quotations to 12s 10d Prices have fallen off a little at San Francisco, under this news; but here, as there is nothing or next to nothing doing, the market is not affected, except that buyers are less inclined than before to close with the views of holders For the present, the situation is not encouraging to those who have held on "to see what the market would come to"

The report of the Department of Agriculture for October, estimates the product of Wheat in the United States at about 7 per cent less than last year Oregon is set down as one of eleven States producing more than in 1870, the per cent of increase being 1

The Oregon City *Enterprise* of to-day quotes as follows "Hops fall from the wagons at 6c a dollar per bushel, Chickens, $2@4, Wheat, $1 30; Apples, 37c. With the exception of Apples, everything the farmer has brings a big price, and ready sale"

The low stage of water in the Wallamet seriously interferes with trade with the country usually supplied by that thoroughfare. It has very seldom been lower than now, in many years

The light-house steamer *Shubrick* has recently been engaged in taking up the iron buoys on the lower Columbia and replacing them with spar buoys, preparatory to the coming on of Winter and the annual flow of ice

The Salem *Statesman* has the following in regard to some of the productions of the Klamath country

Mr D H Murphy, who has been employed for some months past surveying swamp and overflowed lands in the vicinity of Klamath Lake, has returned, and has exhibited to us samples of the products of that region, raised by Mr George Nursh, at the bridge on Link river which is the key position of that country The articles consist of a mammoth turnip of the Summer growth a potato that will rank as first-class for size and quality anywhere and ear of corn which is fully ripe, from seed planted in July, and a specimen apple that fairly rivals the fruit of the Willamette valley These articles make a best rate showing for Klamath, and our friend Nurse has reason to be proud of his success in producing them They are objects of much interest here.

Concerning insurance matters which just now have a peculiar interest we find the following in the proceedings of the National Insurance Convention, on the 24th ult.

Mr. Nickles, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Rates of Interest, reported that the average rate of interest realized by American life insurance companies during 1870 was 6 7 10 per cent. on the gross assets The report of the Committee on Rates of Interest and Mortality, which had been made the special order of the day, was then taken up. Mr Pillsbury, member of the committee, said they had explored every source of information available in the operation of their minds and from a comparison of the facts and opinions presented, they had come to the conclusion that a four and a half per cent standard was absolutely safe He thought the establishment of a uniform standard most desirable, as it would have the best effect in rectifying what is now one of the most unsettled and rising problems in life insurance. The report was discussed at length, each part was taken up separately, and finally adopted by a vote of 42 to 3

The N Y *Journal of Commerce*, of the 26th ult., represent the Petroleum market as weak—sales small, and prices low. The quotations for refined ranged from 23½@24c, on contracts for delivery in Octobo

S W. Hopkins' & Co's *Circular*, London Oct 9 gives some interesting statistics of the shipment of rails and iron from Great Britain, compiled from official returns, from which we take the following exhibit which shows the rapidly increasing consumption in this country of railroad iron

	Mo. ending Sept. 30			9 mos ending Sept 30		
	1869 Tons.	1870 Tons.	1871 Tons.	1869 Tons.	1870 Tons	1871 Tons
United States	4 941	32,705	54 383	244 695	313 410	390 533
Oth countries	67 040	70 191	29 166	425,089	548 508	366 835
Total,	71,987	102,955	83 529	687 784	862 218	756 8 9

Thus it will be seen that in 1869 the United States used but about one-half as much as other countries In 1870 the proportion advanced to about three fifths and in 1871, the United States bought 22 700 tons more than all other countries together. Nothing better illustrates the astonishing growth of railroad enterprises in the United States

The Boston Boot and Shoe market is thus reported by the *Advertiser* for the week ending Oct 24th

The shipments of boots and shoes from this market to places outside of New England for the past week compries 74 934 cases, against 50,169 cases for the corresponding week of last year

The total shipments from this market since January 1 have been 2,109,257 cases, against 1,924,128 cases for the same time last year

The total shipments for the week from Lynn have been 2 059 cases, against 2,894 cases for the same time last year

The shipments from Haverhill comprise 1,853 cases, against 1,671 cases for the same week last year

Business continues good for the season, but the demand is more largely for brogans and heavy goods for women s wear than for the lighter work which is the production of Lynn. Shipments to southern markets indicate a better condition of trade than was anticipated and the scarcity of just such sizes as are most wanted renders the market firm. Stocks in the manufacturing towns are kept pretty closely sold up and the workmen find steady employment. The increased shipments to Chicago indicate that the wide awake merchants there are not disposed to let the profitable trade of that city go to other points.

We glean the following items from our San Francisco exchanges"

The activity before not called Wools has been lost, and the market has again relapsed into exceeding quietness with a reputed stock in warehouse of 15,000 bales, chiefly of low and medium grades

The Dairy supply is at the moment unusually small particularly of fresh roll Butter and Cheese The stock of the latter is short owing to limited production the present season Eggs are very scarce and high

The stock of Oregon Flour is small only as well as that of Redwood Lumber is said to be less than for years past The Redwood Lumber Association has recently advanced their rates Following is their schedule of prices to dealers Merchantable worked rustic $32 50 refuse do do $21 50 merchantable surfaced and rough, clear, $30 refuse do do, $20; merchantable beaded flooring, $30; refuse do do $25, merchantable 4 panch $26 refuse do, $1 fancy pickets $25, rough do $16 Spar Pine Lumber the export trade continues to be of considerable importance For city use cargo sales of Oregon Rough Lumber approximate $14 Dressed $22 Surplus $16 50 Redwood Joists $16 The mills reshipping rates from northern ports is $8 50@10 for Lumber $17 50@20 for Flooring Lathe, $2@3 25 Shingles $2 4@ $3 50

Real Estate Transactions.

Henry Weber to John S Walker Nov 8 15-1 lots 6 and 7 in block 24 Couch's Addition—$27

Produce Market.

WHEAT—There are no offerings at present and no sight say to buyers The arrivals are strictly confined to the purchased some time ago and the most forward for shipment only as fast as wanted to put on board The news from Liverpool is of another decline of 2d per cental From San Francisco we learn that the market there is depressed but the figures are not given We give the comical quotations in this market, $2 20@2 25 for shipping grades and $1 05@2 00 for milling

BUTTER—There is scarcely a pound of fresh in the market, and very little of any quality Even in the interior counties so-called there is no Butter to be had The Albany Democrat says that much in query is made at that place for the article and none can be obtained This considering our extensive cattle ranges and our boast of fine cattle herds is unaccountable, and is certainly all wrong How long is Oregon to buy its Butter for half the year, of California and the Eastern States? At the prices at which Butter sells in this State also at invariably in the Winter season its production ought to constitute one of the most profitable industries in the country.

EGGS—Inadvertently we quoted in our weekly edition the market too high Jobbers are paying for the very few that can be got about 58c. A few lots fresh from the country, in baskets have brought as high as 60c but that is a higher figure than dealers are willing to pay for Eggs in ordinary condition

Markets

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 10—The fall of Wheat in Liverpool to 12s 10d depresses the market here slightly

Flour—Quiet, unchanged.

Wheat—Lot of 800 tons to be shipped on farmers account. Market quiet at $2 50@2 60 Sales of 100 tons good shipping at $2 55.

Barley—Small lot of Bay sold at $2 05

Oats—It is now said that the *Wardwarad* will take 600 tons to Oregon partly on government account. Heretofore we have drawn supplies from that State Range, $1 75@1 90

Hay—Two cargoes sold at $21 75@23 50 choice is held at $25 @27 50

Potatoes—Sweets are again high or selling at $1 good Reds are selling at 60c@75

Daily Receipts of Produce.

Nov 10—Per Str *Senator*—1 313 qr sks flour 462 sks mill stuffs; 3 bxs eggs; 60 sks barley 40 sks chops; 33 bdls paper, 16 bxs apples 34 dressed hogs

Nov 9 and 10—Per Str *Emma Hayward*—S B & Co Seattle, 804 qr sks flour; S diamond F B, 111 sks wheat H F & Co 305 sks wheat, A F & Bro, 34 bbls 1 bale skins and 182 sks wheat; S W 60 qr sks flour

Nov 9—Per O & C R R—3 & E 560 ctls wheat; G & M, 860 ctls wheat; E & B 1 car load flour H F & Co 3,080 ctls wheat, Kinney Bros 6 car loads flour and other minor articles

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 10—Sailed—Bark *Hattie C Dean*, Burrard's Inlet; ship *Commodore* Nanaimo

EXPORTS

Per bark *Almatida*—Nov 9—6 500 sks wheat 1,160 qr sks and 685 bf sks flour; 100 bbls salmon

GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF PORTLAND

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFERS FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE RATES

BLOCKS AND FRACTIONAL BLOCKS

IN

GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION

TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND

Formerly known as the Balch Claim.

Commencing at about L and Twenty sixth Streets about ten minutes walk from the anticipated Street Railroad on B Street The PROPERTY IS WELL SITUATED about three-fourths of it level, no grading required and is, other for

HOMESTEADS OR SPECULATION!

THE MOST DESIRABLE TO BE FOUND

And will be sold on the following

TERMS:

One fourth Cash, the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months with nine per cent interest per annum WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN

For further particulars, enquire at our Office where Maps can be seen.

se15dlm GOLDSMITH, BROS.

NEW! NEW!

CALL AT

ACKERMAN'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE

99 First, Street,

Bet. Washington and Alder, next to Dr Chapman's Drug Store.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE ON this Coast, at

ACKERMAN'S DOLLAR STORE!

LATEST STYLES LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN'S

Velvet Hats!

Besides, at our

One Dollar Store

We have now (UP STAIRS) the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

Fancy Goods & Toys!

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION

Wholesale and Retail.

oc4dtf

In the Prospective.

JOHN SULLIVAN HAVING PURCHASED THE title and interest of Margaret Sullivan a Donation Land Claim adjoining Sullivan's Addition in East Portland Oregon, will have the same Surveyed and Laid off in Lots and Blocks on or before the 10th day of November 1871 when he will for the same

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE RATES

and will give all parties wishing to

Secure a Good Homestead!

Ample Time thereof All persons wishing to purchase

REAL ESTATE!

will consult their own interests by calling on the undersigned JOHN SULLIVAN

n2dtf

R. PITTOCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Cor. First and Morrison streets,

AND

No 9 North Front street

PORTLAND OREGON

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE Consignments solicited oc26dtf

Hotels and Restaurants.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

WILL FLEIBLE Proprietor

First street, between Main and Madison,

PORTLAND OREGON

NEW HOUSE, NEW FURNITURE EXCELLENT Accommodations 13dlm

METROPOLIS HOTEL.

Corner Front & Salmon Sts Portland.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL WITH NEW Furniture throughout is now open to the public Bath Room for the accommodation of Guests Free Coach to the House Come and see me

J B SPRENGER Proprietor Late of the Cosmopolitan Hotel

e30tf

Boston Restaurant.

MRS L M WESTLAKE, Proprietor,

First Street, (E st Side) bet Madison and Jefferson

BOARD AND LODGING BY THE DAY OR Week

MEALS—TWENTY FIVE CENTS

FRESH OYSTERS in every style o6dlm

THE LAFAYETTE,

ORO FINO THEATER BUILDING.

THE ATTENTION OF EPICURES IS CALLED TO the fact that this POPULAR RESTAURANT has lately been elegantly fitted up

PRIVATE ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen are attached to the house and every attention will be paid to customers

The Tables are supplied with the best the market affords Meals at all hours

oc4dtf SOL HARRIS, Proprietor

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

Front St, corner of Morrison,

M. RUDOLPH, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY FURNISHED and refitted

Rooms can be had by the day week or month

Suites of Rooms for the accommodation of families Board and Lodging per day, $1 00 to $1 50 Cheaper by the week

Free Coach to the Hotel from the Steamers and Rail road oc4dtf

NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST THE PRICE of Board and Rooms will be reduced to the following rates

Transient, Room and Board, per day	$2 00
" Suites of Rooms and Board Extra	$2 to 4 00
Permanent, Single Room and Board	
" Per week	$10 and upwards
" Per Boarders per week	$7 00
" Suites of Rooms for families in proportion	
Beds per night	75c

This being the only First Class Hotel in the city—being built of brick with Bar and Billiard Rooms on the premises Table and attendance unsurpassed on the Coast, and all the modern improvements—the subscriber trusts with the above combination of advantages to meet with a proportionate share of patronage from the citizens of Portland and the traveling public.

jy29dtf JOHN J JACOBS, Proprietor

CHEMEKETA HOUSE,

SALEM, OREGON

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL WITH SUITES of Rooms especially adapted to the accommodation of families and supplied with every modern convenience is now open to the reception of guests

R F BARNART | Prop'r

17th July 1871 jy17dtf

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE

FRONT STREET NEAR MAIN

Where there is bit you much a much and no size.

Employers wanting Help, skilled or unskilled please call.

No hammers allowed on the premises je27dtf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!

(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,)

Corner Washington and Front Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. V. QUIMBY & C. H. PERKINS,

HAVING taken the above House, wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable

FREE COACH ON THE HOUSE

Portland, Feb 2, 1867 dtf

GEO. L. HIBBARD 1870 H VEASEY

GEO. L. HIBBARD & CO.,

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions,

DRIED FRUITS,

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED,

Doors, Windows, Blinds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c,

98 Front St, Portland, Oregon

ALSO,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for SALEM MILLS FLOUR and SAN JUAN LUMP.

Consignments Solicited

DOORS! DOORS! DOORS!

AT HIBBARD & CO'S WILL BE FOUND A COMplete assortment of DOORS, WINDOWS and BLINDS Those who contemplate building and all Carpenters and Builders will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere

Also a large lot of

Hardwood Lumber

AND

WAGON & CARRIAGE MATERIAL

mr30dtf

CORBETT FAILING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

IRON and STEEL,

ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.,

PORTLAND OREGON

Portland January 2, 1871 ja2dtf

B C JANION Liverpool JANION RHODES & Co Victoria B C

JANION & RHODES,

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

42 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS

HENRY RHODES,

AGENT FOR BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS San Francisco dom

PACIFIC OIL AND LEAD WORKS.

LINSEED OIL,

BOILED AND RAW, in barrels

GUARANTEED PURE DIRECT FROM THE above well known Works For sale at the LOWEST RATES by

GEO. L. STORY,

45 Front St., Portland.

s30dtf

OYSTERS.

The BEST of

FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS

RECEIVED THREE TIMES A WEEK

AND

Served in Every Style at

ALISKY & HECELE'S,

107 First Street, opposite the Postoffice.

o30dtf

RECONSTRUCTED!

THE OYSTER DEPOT!

Stark Street,

ADJOINING THE ORO FINO SALOON

Fresh Shoalwater Bay Oysters!

SERVED IN EVERY STYLE

SWAN & JONES Proprietors

Office of A. Wing & Co, Wholesale Dealers in Oysters. dtf

OYSTERS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF OYSTERS!

AT

Keith's Oyster Saloon.

First Street, bet. Washington and Alder

Oysters Stewed	37½
" Fried	37½
" Fancy Roast	37½
" Raw	25
Oysters Raw, (Double Plate)	37½
by the Hundred	7 00

Oysters sent to all parts of the city o6dlm

DEPOT FOR

SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS!

G W WARREN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS.

Office--Over O. L. Hibbard & Co., Front St., next door to Alder.

Fresh Cargoes THREE TIMES A WEEK from our own deep water beds

Also Netarts Bay Oysters, and will deal in Eastern Oysters

Orders solicited by Express or otherwise from all parts of the State and promptly attended to

an29dtf G W WARREN & CO

Watches and Jewelry.

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

109 First St.

Diamonds & Jewelry.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

SOLID SILVER & PLATED WARE,

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE

It is a well known fact that I keep on hand the best assorted and finest stock of goods in our line in the State and any one desiring to purchase will find it so.

L. C. ARNKICHSEN,

JEWELRY STORE,

109 First Street, Portland Oregon.

And by the way we should like all parties having any claim against the late firm to present the same, and all parties knowing themselves indebted to us to call and settle the same au12dtf L C ARNKICHSEN

Grocers.

WM WADHAMS Portland

W H LEVERIDGE, A P EVERETT 318 Front St, San Francisco

LEVERIDGE, WADHAMS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO H G SNEATH,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

PORTLAND OREGON

LEVERIDGE, EVERETT & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

218 Front St., corner of Commercial,

SAN FRANCISCO dtf

New York.

CHARLES DIMON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR

Buying, Selling and Forwarding all kinds of Merchandise.

P. O. Box 4,094. 93 LIBERTY ST, NEW YORK

Goods marked to my care will be shipped VIA 18TH-HUS, RAIL OR CAPE HORN as instructed

Refer to Messrs Ladd & Tilton, Knapp, Burrell & Co, and Savlor & Co, Portland; R. M. Wade, Esq, Salem

f28 1y

WILLIAM H PRATT.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH THE

EASTERN & PACIFIC STATES.

All commands either in purchasing or disposing of consignments, promptly and faithfully executed

Office—62 Broad St, Boston.

L. E. PRATT, Agent, Salem, Oregon.

REFERENCES—J D Kimball & Co, Pearl St., Boston Houghton, Perkins & Co, Winthrop Sq, Boston W R. Mitchell & Co, Washington St., N Y, A J Bates & Co Warren St N Y, A N Towne General Sup't Central Pacific R R Sacramento, Cal, Hon R P Boise Salem, Oregon an25d3m

JANION & RHODES

OFFER FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES a Superior Stock of

IMPORTED WINES,

SPIRITS,

ALE & PORTER,

Consisting in part of

HENNESSY & MARTELL BRANDY, in qr casks

HENAULT'S FINE PALE

HOLLAND'S GIN in cases

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY in cases

FINE SHERRY AND PORT WINES

BLOOD WOLFE & CO'S CELEBRATED ALE AND PORTER in cases

JNO COPPE & CO'S INDIA PALE ALE in cases

QUINNESS DUBLIN STOUT

BASS' CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALE in hogshead,

H PIPER & CO'S CHAMPAGNE;

HOUART PERE & FILS CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE, "CARTE BLANCHE

"Cutter Whisky."

Agents for the above Celebrated brand of Whisky a complete stock of which we have on hand and offer for sale in quantities to suit at San Francisco Agents Rates au16dtf

A. O. SERVENAY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

131 FIRST STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS on hand WORK DONE TO ORDER.

OBSERVE THE LOW PRICES FOR REPAIRING.

New Covering	Common Umbrellas, only	75 cents
New Ribs,	"	25
New Handles	"	50
Re-Mounted	"	25

Other Work in Proportion at the

NEW UMBRELLA STORE,

131 FIRST STREET dtf

Markets.

HOGS WANTED.

I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR HOGS for Packing purposes.

Packing House in the rear of the Pacific Market

o30 1m tf A. H. JOHNSON.

SWAN ISLAND MARKET

HADDON M SPAULDING MARTON E SPAULDING

SPAULDING BROTHERS,

RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MEATS.

Particular attention given to serving

FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS & CHOP HOUSES

Orders delivered promptly in any part of the city Our facilities for serving the best of Meats are unsurpassed and our customers can rely upon being served with the very best in the market at

N W corner First and Oak streets

Portland, Sept 1 1871. ald3m

UNION MARKET,

Cor SECOND & WASHINGTON Sts

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INTEREST of SCHLOTH & SHERLOCK in the above named Market I am fully prepared to supply

ALL KINDS OF MEAT

Of GOOD QUALITY at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

my12dtf ISAAC BERGMAN.

Portland Market.

E. H. CARLING,

SECOND STREET, COR MORRISON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge KOSHER BEEF, VEAL and MUTTON always on hand

Portland, Feb 17, 1871 dtf

PACIFIC MARKET.

W. W. SPAULDING,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

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Oct 20 1871

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Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1871. NO. 212.

SUPPLEMENT.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Great preparations have been making to receive Alexis, Grand Duke of Russia, at New York; but he is sailing around on a voyage for pleasure, turning up the sea with the prows of his ships, and going wherever whims may take him; but he doesn't come to see us. New York is therefore disappointed. When the Grand Duke arrives he will certainly meet a very warm reception. We like Russia, says the *Journal of Commerce*, because she has never been our enemy, and on one important occasion was our good friend. There is no resemblance between the two countries—they are as dissimilar as possible. The language, laws, religion, customs, manners, and the general character of the two races, offer no points of likeness. We like Russia because she has been friendly to us—That is the whole story.

A fellow in Indiana, who was Register of the Treasury under Pierce, is now editor of a paper at Rushville. In this way does he gloat over the Chicago fire: "Chicago lost, perhaps, three hundred million dollars by the fire. The property destroyed in the South is estimated at over one thousand millions. The fire in Chicago was the result of accident. The destruction of property in the South was done purposely by Northern soldiers, and compares exactly with the acts of the Goths and Vandals, savages that overran and subjugated the Roman Empire. But we are living under a higher civilization. Chicago did her full share in the destruction of the South and adjusts balances. May be with Chicago the books are squared." This is so very much like what the Oregon *Herald* has said that we request readers to observe particularly that it is from the Rushville (Ind.) *American*.

The other day we published a short account of the wonderful geysers in Montana. Fuller information has since been received regarding the sights presented to the explorers of the new wonderland. The Yellowstone Lake, eight thousand feet above the sea-level, the highest lake in the world, except Titicaca, in Peru, was thoroughly sounded and explored, and the districts in which are the remarkable hot springs carefully surveyed and the temperature of the waters recorded. In the Fire Hole Basin, in the valley of the Fire Hole River, are between one thousand and fifteen hundred of these hot springs, the temperature of which ranges from 180 to 195 degrees—the boiling point of water at that elevation being only 192! The "Grant" geyser throws a column of hot water eight feet in diameter to a height of two hundred feet at regular intervals of thirty-two hours, while others almost in continuous operation. The geological formation of the valley is wholly volcanic. The soil is fertile, but unproductive owing to its great elevation and low temperature. Prof. Hayden, chief of the exploring party, took back with him several tons of geological specimens which are now at the Smithsonian Institute, and will begin at once the preparation of his report.

In the United States there are four hundred and nine incorporated cities, the oldest being St. Augustine, Florida—a municipality, however, with but small population, the last census giving it only 4,717. These cities chiefly abound in the West, where it is the custom to dignify towns of small calibre by incorporation; so that, whilst in the Eastern and Middle States an incorporated city rarely has less than 10,000 people, in the West many have as low as 2,000.

There was once an old saying ascribed to Euripides that, "The first requisite to happiness is, that a man be born in a large city." Plutarch in the beginning of his Life of Demosthenese quotes this saying, and does not leave to differ with it. He admits that those arts, which are to gain the master of them considerable profit and honor, may not flourish in mean and insignificant towns; but with great good sense he observes that "virtue, like a strong and hardy plant, will take root in any place where it can find an ingenuous nature and a mind that has no aversion to labor and discipline. Therefore," he adds, "if our sentiments or conduct fall short of what they ought to reach, we must not impute it to the obscurity of the place where we were born, but to our little selves." Yet though many will agree with Plutarch in denying that the first requisite to happiness is to be born in a famous city, multitudes now-a-days feel that *to live* in a famous city is the first requisite to happiness; hence the tendency of population to towns and cities, and their increase in inhabitants in greater proportion than the country. So that the saying ascribed to Euripides, with a slight modification, might be deemed in these times very nearly true.

The overthrow of the Tammany ring is an event which causes comment even in the other hemispheres. European journals congratulate the United States on the downfall of this corrupt organization, which has long bear the greatest single power in our politics. As this organization was the great head of the Democratic party of the United States, it follows inevitably that that party must suffer from the blow which Tammany has received. And further, it must suffer in reputation from the scandals which have been brought upon it by these, its head men. The series of defeats which Democrats have met shows that the people hold that party responsible for the sins of Tammany. And so it may be again written of the Democratic party, *Pensatur trifido*. It is weighed in the balance. And, as on former occasions, it is found wanting.

The Mormon women in their petition for the protection of polygamy make the practice of this disgusting and abhorrent custom a matter of religious duty, which they feel bound in conscience to continue and defend. "We accept it," they say, "purely as a divine institution." "In all ages," says Gibbon, "mankind has endeavored to supply the place of true revelation with the devices of superstition or the arts of imposture." No error, no grossness, has been to great to be accepted in the name of religion. The old poet Lucretius, alluding to Agamemnon's consenting that his own daughter should be sacrificed to propitiate one of the gods, exclaims: *"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum,"*—so many evils has religion induced; or more freely, so many monstrous things are done in the name of religion.

THE STORY OF PESHTEGO.

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE DISASTER—SCENES AFTER THE FIRE.

Peshtego Correspondence (Oct. 20) of the N. Y. Tribune.

This letter, to give it a local habitation and name, is dated where Peshtego was. In the glory of this Indian Summer afternoon I took out on the ghastliest clearing that ever lay before mortal eyes. The sandy streets glistened with a frightful smoothness, and calcined fragments are all that remain of imposing edifices and hundreds of peaceful homes. This ominous clearing is in the centre of a blackened, withered forest of oak, pine and tamarack, with a swift river—the Peshtego—gliding silently through the center from north-east to south-west. Situated seven miles from Green Bay, on the Peshtego river, the town commanded all the lumber trade of the northern peninsula, and grew rapidly into importance as a frontier mart of Chicago. Built by an enterprising but lately singularly unfortunate Chicago sufferer, Wm. B. Ogden, the town has had but one purpose, to make money for its founder and keep up the lumber interests. But one industry breeds many, and in time a railroad running seven miles to the bay connected the little city to the great chain of lakes. Great foundries and machine shops rose on the banks of the river, and a busy mill stood in ceaseless operation in the center of the town. The banks of the Peshtego teem with a rich and various growth of timber, and a trade of years stood always in prospective to her busy people. The great Northern Pacific Railroad was to be tapped by a road even now building to the place when Peshtego was, and every hamlet and town in northern Wisconsin envied and admired the wonderful little city.

The keen eye of trade and speculation was not deceived; population flocked in amain, and fully 2,000 people had established permanent homes. The site was well chosen for beauty as well as business; the river at this point runs through a slight bluff, which breaks into a low flat before the stream escapes from the borders of the town. The excellent water power, as well as the lumber interest, had determined the spot, and a mill was one of the first establishments in operation when the walls of the village began to rise. Below the mill the ground on either bank sloped gently into low, pebbly flats, which joined the water's edge a few rods from the center of the town. The business and residence streets were wide and well laid out, the houses prettily built and carefully painted, and little ornamental gardens were frequent.

The river cut the town pretty fairly in twain, the works and shops of the Peshtego Company covering most of the northeastern shore, while trade and business for the main part held themselves on the southwestern bank. The life was, and is to this day, unmistakably a clearing: a solid wall of pine, oak and tamarack ledge in the decaying waste even now. As it stood, the pretty bustling village combined the orderly enterprise of New England and the irrepressible vigor of the typical Western city. Roads out through the forest communicated with a long line of prospering lumboring hamlets and thriving farms, to the west and south. The surrounding woods were interspersed with innumerable open glades, of crisp brown herbage and dried furze, which had for weeks glowed with the autumn fires that infest these regions. Little heed was paid them, for the first rain would inevitably quench the flames. But the rain never came, and finally valiant battle was waged far and near against the slowly increasing fires. In this, as in other towns, the danger was thought well warded off by the general precautions. The fire had raged up to the very outskirts of the town weeks before that fatal Sunday and the fires set outward to fight the enemy. Everything inflammable had apparently been taken out of harm's way on that memorable Sunday. One careful citizen traversed the western outskirt, and assured his people that no danger could come from that quarter.

THE FIERY FURNACE.

The sharp air of early October had sent the people in from the evening church services more promptly than usual, although numbers delayed to speculate on a great noise and odo which set in ominously from the west. The housewives looked tremblingly at the fires and lights within, and the men took a last look at the possibilities without; for many it was truly a last glimpse. The noise grew in volume, and came nearer and nearer with terrific crackling and detonations. The forest rocked and tossed tumultuously; a fire alarm fell upon the imprisoned village, for the swirling blasts came now from every side. In one awful instant, before expectation could give shape to the horror, a great flame shot up in the western heavens, and in countless fiery tongues struck downward into the village, piercing every object that stood in the town like a red hot bolt. A deafening roar, mingled with blasts of electric flame, filled the air and paralyzed every soul in the place. There was no beginning to the work of ruin; the flaming whirlwind swirled in an instant through the town. There is no diversity in the general experience; all heard the first inexplicable roar; some saw that the earth shook, while a credulous few saw that the heavens opened and the fire rained down from above. Moved by a common instinct, for all knew that the woods that encircled the town were impenetrable, every habitation was deserted to the flames, and the gasping multitudes flocked to the river. On the west the mad horde saw the bridge in flames in a score of places, and, turning sharply to the left, with one accord, plunged into the water. Three hundred people wedged themselves in between the rolling booms, swayed to and fro by the current, where they roasted in the hot breath of flame that hovered above them, and singed the hair on each head momentarily exposed above the water. Here despairing men and women held their children till the cold water came as an ally to the flames, and deprived them of strength.

Meantime the eastern bank was densely crowded by the dying and the dead. Rushing to the river from this direction the swirling blasts met the victims full in the face and mowed a swath through the fleeing throng. Inhalation was annihilation. Scores fell before the first blast. A few were able to crawl to the pebbly flats, but so desperately disfigured that death must have been preferable. All could not reach the river; even the groups that fell prone on the grateful damp flats suffered excruciating agony. The fierce blaze playing in tremendous counter currents above them on the higher ground, was sufficiently strong to set the clothes aflame, and the flying sand, heated as by a furnace, blistered the flesh wherever it fell. All that could break through the adding simoon had come to the river. In the red glare they could see the sloping bank covered with the bodies of those that had fell by the way. Few living on the back streets succeeded in reaching the river, the hot breath of the fire cutting them down as they ran. But here a new danger befell. The cows, terrified by the smoke and flame, rushed in a great lowing drove to the river brink. Women and children were trampled by the frightened brutes, and many losing their hold on the friendly logs were swept under the waters.

IN THE FLAMES.

This was the situation above the bridge; below, a no less harrowing thing happened. The burning timbers of the mill, built at the edge of the bridge, blew and floated down upon the multitude assembled near the flats, and inflicted the most lamentable sufferings. The men fought this new death bitterly; those who were fortunate enough to have coats, flung them over the heads of wives and children, and dipped water with their hats on this improvised shelter. Scores had every shred of hair burned off in the battle, and many lost their lives in protecting others. The firemen had made an effort to save some of the buildings, and the hose was run from the river to some important edifice. The heat instantly stopped the attempt, but not before the hose swollen with water, had been burned through in a hundred places. Although the onslaught of fire and wind had been instantaneous, and the destruction almost simultaneous, the fierce, stifling currents of heat careered through the air for hours. These currents were more fatal than the flames of the burning village. Ignorant of the extent of the fire and the frightful combination of wind and flame, many of the company's workmen, some with wives and children, shut themselves up in the great brick building and perished in the raging heats of the next half hour. Others on the remote streets broke for the clearing beyond the woods, but few ever passed the burning barrier. Within the boundaries of the town and accessible to the multitude the river accommodation was rather limited, and when the animals had crowded in, the situation was full of despair. The flats were covered with prone figures, with backs ablaze and faces pressed rigidly into the cooling moist earth. The flames played about and above all with an incessant, deafening roar.

The tornado was but momentary, but was succeeded by maelstroms of fire, smoke, cinders, and red hot sand. Wherever a building seemed to resist the fire, the roof would be sent whirling in the air, breaking into clouds of flames as it fell. The shower of sparks, cinders, and hot sand fell in continuous and prodigious force, and did quite as much in killing the people as the first terrific simoon that succeeded the fire. The wretched throng neck deep in the water, and the still more helpless beings stretched on the heated sands, were pierced and blistered by these burning particles. They resmed like insects of red hot steel, penetrating the thickest covering. The evidence now remains to attest the incredible force of the slenderest pencils of darting flame. Hard iron wood plow handles still remain, perforated as though by minie balls, and for the main part unharmed. When the hapless dwellers in the remote streets saw themselves cut off from the river groups broke in all directions in a wild panic of flight and terror. A few took refuge in a cleared field bordering on the town. Here flat upon the ground, with faces pressed in the sand, the helpless sufferers lay and roasted. But few survived the dreadful agony. The next day revealed a picture exceeding in horror any battle field. Mothers with children hugged closely lay in rigid groups, the clothes burned off, and the poor flesh seared to a crisp. One mother, solicitous only for her babe, embalms her unutterable love in the terrible picture left on these woeful sands. With her bare fingers she had scraped out a pit, as the soldiers did before Petersburg, and pressing the little one into this, she put her own body above it as a shield, and when the daylight came, both were dead—the little babe face unscarred, but the mother burnt almost to cinders.

These lonely lumbermen are not wont to exaggerate, and the perfect accord of every story and incident confirm every episode of this tragedy. Faithful to the helpless, a stout woodsman carried out on his shoulders one deadly sick of fever. He burrowed for the helpless body a sandy sepulchre, and then began the struggle for his own life. He had lingered too long, and his sacred body was found near the refuge of the man his heroism had preserved.

The tornado played through the desolated streets, and swept the river and the low land adjoining. The timber of the mill floating down among the people, made additional labor and danger, and daylight broke terribly on the saturated survivors before they dared drag their cramped limbs from the icy waters. The mingled crowd of men, women, and children, cows, and swine had held this watery refuge since 10 o'clock of the night before. Of the hundreds of human beings that entered the waters, not all escaped; the frightened cows trampled many under the waters; the blistering heat blinded many who groped hopelessly about in the current, and finally sank. To this day none can tell how great was the slaughter in the waters. After the burning heat of the night, a numbing chill followed, and the water soaked group crawled over dead bodies and hot sands to the only blazing building in all the waste about them. Groups of dead were found within a stone's throw of the water. Families rushing downward for breathing place had been blown upon by the rushing blasts and struck lifeless. The ghastly throng huddled, shrieking and bewailing, about the flaring embers, and the terrible roll of the missing was soon called from end to end of the ashen waste. No vestige of human habitation remained, and the steaming, freezing, wretched group, crazed by the unutterable terror and despair, plead with each other to restore the lost ones. The hot blasts of the night had blinded them, and they could but vaguely recognize one another in the murky light of the new day.

AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION.

Long after the flames had died out, when there was no more to feed on, the hot sands rendered moving about an exquisite torture, and long into the dismal midday the survivors were confined to the narrow circuit near the river. As the day wore on, help came in slowly from the northward. Several railroad gangs had escaped annihilation, and one gang, led by an ex-prize fighter named Mulligan, came with promptness and efficiency to the rescue through miles of burning prairie and blockaded roads. On Sunday night something over 2,000 people were assembled within the confines of this industrious, prosperous city; the dreadful morning light came upon a haggard, maniacal multitude of less than 700. When the work of rescue began it was found that a great number had escaped by the bed of the river and the northern road to the port, and, as they advanced, half naked stragglers, unkempt and blackened, began to stream into the sparse settlement. As the skeleton sands cooled off, the woful work of recognition began. Peering into blackened faces, mothers, fathers, brothers, tremblingly sought out missing ones.

Some, in the immeasurable anguish of the moment, had dashed themselves against the sands and let out the life with their own hands that the licking flames coveted. Men, too distant from the river to hope for rescue or safety, had cut the throats of their choking children, and were found in groups sometimes unscarred by the flames. In the streets, full twenty corpses were found with no apparent injury or abrasion. Fatuous tradesmen, in the sudden rush of flame, had thrown their valuables into wells for security; every well in the city was turned into a fluming pit, and the very waters half evaporated by the heat. Survivors attest that women and children, cut off from the river, were put into wells and covered with bedding. I have looked into every well in the ash covered clearing, and there is no possibility that a living thing could have endured the flames which boiled and seethed in them.

For hours the unreasoning search was continued by the famished dying remnants, but to little avail; the dead, when recognizable, lay where they had fallen in the streets; where the houses had stood the ground was whipped as clean as a carpet, and all hope of identifying human ashes was idle. The next night the long prayed for rain came, gratefully to the living, and kindly to the fleeting ashes of the dead. The great dread which hovered over the bay cities and towns was allayed, and the threatened danger nearly gone. Before dark, help came to the perishing sufferers from the neighboring villages. The wounded were taken by boat to Green Bay, whence some were forwarded to Milwaukee.

From nine o'clock Sunday night until dusk of Monday may be taken as the time of the main action in this terrific drama. By Tuesday the sweeping miles of fire had been quenched by Monday night's rain. A slight drizzle still further aided the work of rescue. The ravages of the one night's tornado left unmistakable traces on every hand. Through the solid growth of timber a clean swath of blackened stumps and roots marked the course of the fiery tempest. The roads were cumbered with roasted cattle, and frequently with the carcases of bears and deer, while the ditches and cleared fields were strown with smaller game and wild birds. Nearing the vicinity sudder relics were found; for those who penetrated outward through the wall of flame met equally fierce flames in the clearest places. Remote dwellers on the highronds, warned of the great danger, with their families safely packed on their great farm wagons, made northward through the highways for security; but the flames engulfed them in the heart of the woods, and the fragments of stout vehicles, burned to the irons, now strew the road hither from Marinette, the last town on the Northern Wisconsin border. The highroad enters Peshtego from the north, through a break in the encircling belt of woods, where the pretty Episcopal church stood—the last to burn in the fatal place. Even before this was reached, a putrid hecatomb of dead cattle cumbered the wooden street. Among the pines, scores lay, not burnt, but smothered to death. Through this underbrush, thirty bodies of men and children were picked up, more or less injured by fire. In a good many instances the human remains were distinguished from animals by the teeth alone. One horror-stricken relative recognized the relics of his nephew by a pen-knife imbedded in an oblong mound of ashes. What need is there to narrate circumstantially the inexpressible horrors of these succeeding days. What good to tell of the dead faces staring up through the waters; or the piteous circumstances of a hundred heart-wrenching tragedies during and following that treacherous Sunday blast? No moral underlies the terrible story; all that frightened human nature was capable of came into play that dreadful night; the slaughter resulted from no sin of omission or commission on the part of man. No insecenly panic aided natural causes in achieving comparatively, the completest devastation in human annals. On the contrary, superhuman energy and daring were put into active operation to mitigate preternatural horrors. The immensity of visible destruction at Chicago surpasses the completeness of this devastation, but Chicago, with all its woes, has not two-thirds of its citizens to deplore as dead.

With one of the men who passed through that night of destruction I wandered over the pretty rising plain where Peshtego spread its thriving stores and handsome houses. Save where the houses were built with cellars, which was very rare, there is no trace of a former habitation. Here and there are metallic remnants of sewing machines and cracked stones. The hardware and drug store leave almost the only reminders of things that were—a blackened mortar stands idly in a wild confusion of melted glass and lead, with the pestle ready for a new decoction. Two or three men with troubled faces were moving about putting up a shed for the Relief Committee. They answered civilly and gladly that they had been in the fire, but saved themselves and nearest kin. They would have starved to death if the outside world had not stepped in, and now hoped to be shortly on their feet again. They despaired of the bright, cheery little town ever being again as it was, but complacently "reckoned" if the scared ones didn't drive new-comers away by their silly stories, that a new people would make a new Peshtego.

If you ever walked over the ground where a camp had been burned, and there are few who served during the war that have not, you found there as much semblance of a substantial city as now marks the spot where Peshtego's 2,000 people carried on the business of life a few days ago. On the bank of the river fish killed by the dusting flame are still to be seen, which the day after the fire were soft and white and unwounded. Crossing the frail remnants of the bridge on timbers charred and fragile, by neighbor said, "It was as like judgment day had come as I can imagine. Friend Hansen, with his wife and four children, believed truly that it was, and while the fire rained down he began to walk composedly up and down his parlor with his family about him, and I have never seen him since."

The material loss is estimated at $3,000,000, the greater part of which falls on Wm. B. Ogden, who suffered simultaneously greater losses in Chicago. But undaunted by his accumulating misfortunes, that energetic man instantly sent an agent on to rebuild the mills and shops, and gather a new people in the place if possible. There are 400 dead authentically accounted for; there are beside half as many missing who cannot be accounted for, and probably never will be. Many of the mill hands and Company employees were utter strangers in the place, and the majority of them, something like 100, trusting to the stout walls of the Company's building, perished *en masse*.

CHICAGO ROMANCE.—The Chicago papers just before the fire chronicled a romance in real life that happened in that city, which might well employ the ardent pen of a novelist. It was a fine moonlight evening when a young clerk "might have been seen," and in fact was seen, musingly strolling down Wabash avenue toward his frugal boarding house. Casting his eyes toward the lake, what was his surprise to see the figure of a lady, clad in a white dressing gown, at the water's edge. As she was moving slowly forward the moist element, and was evidently a somnambulist, the youth felt justified in interfering to prevent her from taking an unexpected bath. He therefore grasped her arm and awoke her from the trance. Comprehending the situation at once, she became extremely embarrassed, and blushingly allowed her gallant attendant to escort her to her palatial residence, near at hand. So politely and delicately did he conduct himself under the very peculiar circumstances that he produced a very favorable impression upon the young lady's mind. Not long afterward they met at a party, but did not recognize each other. They met again two or three times, and one evening it was his lot to accompany her home. They passed up the avenue, and to his great delight she paused before the same door to which he had led the beautiful somnambulist. He could not resist an exclamation of surprise, and when she asked its cause and saw his confusion, the whole affair suddenly flashed across her mind. Tableau. And now there is talk of a wedding whereby gallantry will be united to loveliness and not a little wealth, so that there is no immediate prospect of the lovers going over the hills to the poor house.

A footrace for $1,000 came off between two runners named Johnson and Coombs at San Jose, the other day. Distance 55 yards. Won by the latter in 6¼ seconds.

The "Great Year."

THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC SENSATION.

We have all heard of the "great year," which is supposed to be equal to twenty-six thousand, or, more accurately, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight of our years. We are told that it has its season—spring, summer, autumn and winter—and that ever since the deluge the denizens of those portions of the earth lying between the Polar circles have been enjoying the summer of that great year. This astronomical period is measured by the precession of the equinoxes. It may be necessary to explain that the precession of the equinoxes is a shifting of the equinoxial points from east to west. If, for the sake of illustration, a particular point in the heavens where the sun crosses the equator this year be noted, next year the sun will cross a little to the westward of that point, and so on every year until a complete circle has been described by this shifting point; or, rather, till an entire revolution is made, which will be in twenty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight years. But there are said to be some some other conditions entering into the problem which reduce the period of revolution to twenty-one thousand. This is, of course, an imaginary method of representation of the precession of the equinoxes. The shifting of the points of contact between the apparent path of the sun and the equator is an effect of the spheroidal figure of the earth, and is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon upon the excess of matter about the equatorial regions.

Without entering into any elucidation of the scientific problem, it will be sufficient to say that Alphonse Adhemer, an eminent French mathematician, has demonstrated that during half the "great year" the sun shines on the Northern Polar regions seven days longer than on the corresponding section of the South Polar Zone. That is for ten thousand five hundred years the Northern regions have ten days more of sunshine than the Southern. This destroys what might be called the *isothermal* equilibrium. Seven days, or rather nights, of extra freezing adds to the caps of ice that covers the South Polar Zone, and slowly and steadily it is pushing up into the Antarctic Circle. When the period of ten thousand five hundred years has been completed this cap will have reached the seventeenth degree of south latitude, and will have changed to some extent the shape of the earth. The centre of gravity will have shifted some three or four miles to the south.

Then comes a change. The earth will have passed around to the other side of this imaginary orbit, or, rather, its projected axis will have topped over, and the sun will shine on the Northern. The effect will be to melt the cap of ice, and in the course of centuries cause a general breaking up of that section of the ice cap that has pushed itself beyond the Antarctic Circle. Then comes the mighty catastrophe. While the freezing was going on and the ice accumulating in the South Polar regions, the earth's centre of gravity had shifted a few miles along its axis in the direction of the South Pole, drawing with it the vast body of water on the earth's surface. A glance at the map of the world shows that nearly three-fourths of the water surface of the earth is in the Southern hemisphere. When we remember that the southern oceans are much deeper than the Northern, we can form some idea of the vast preponderance of water in the Southern hemisphere, which, according to M. Adhemer has been increasing ever since the last deluge established a temporary equilibrium. As soon as the ice cap is broken the waters will rush back to the Northern hemisphere, and will overwhelm islands and continents in their flow. New oceans will be formed in the northern hemisphere, and new continents will rise in the Southern. The most comforting part of this theory is that, according to M. Adhemer, we will have 6,300 years of grace before the deluge overtakes us in which we can get ready our "arks" and make preparation for saving a fragment of the race from destruction.

An Adjourned Duel.

TRIBULATIONS OF AN UNLUCKY GALLANT—A KENTUCKY INCIDENT.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal.]

A singular and rather romantic difficulty is now pending between two gentlemen of the West End. One of them has a sweetheart living in Indiana, at whose house he is a frequent visitor. The last time he was there his usual stay of two or three days was prolonged to several weeks, in order that he might join in a hunting excursion, which occupied nearly a fortnight. In the meantime, his lady-love came to Louisville to procure her wedding outfit. She was very pretty and graceful, and while here attracted the attention of several gentlemen. She was seen promenading along Fourth street, coming out of fashionable millinery establishments, and riding upon the street cars. Her movements and handsome appearance attracted the notice of a certain married man of this city, who was also a friend of her lover. This man thought he would introduce himself to his friend's betrothed, and have a little flirtation with her, just for fun. One evening she stepped into a Market street car, finely attired, and rode in the direction of Woodland Garden. Her admirer, a gallant but married knight, chanced to be riding in the same direction, in a fine buggy drawn by two beautiful horses. He espied her seated in the coach, and beckoned her to take a seat with him in the buggy. Not being acquainted with the invitor, she neither moved nor answered his signal. Her cheek began to crimson and turn pale alternately, and her situation was anything but pleasant. The gentleman, however, persevered, in his gallant offers. He drove up beside the coach, and when it stopped, politely requested the blushing damsel to change conveyances. She politely declined, and turned her face in the opposite direction. He changed also, and went on the opposite side of the coach. Soon after the lady reached her destination, got off the car, and started into the house. The proposition for a ride was again made to her, and again indignantly rejected. The gay Lothario than gave up his designs and returned to his home.

The young lady soon finished her shopping and left the city. She took the earliest opportunity to inform her intended of the manner in which some one had treated her while here. He took the earliest opportunity to discover the party and settle the matter with him. A challenge was sent immediately, but not so readily accepted. A friend of the first party was selected to carry the missive. The second party read the note, and asked time to consider. They sat down together on the front door, and commenced to talk over the subject. In a few minutes a child came out of the house, which the father caressed with the fondest affection. Said he: "This tiny little girl, whose happiness, and education, and living, would be taken from her if I were to be killed. I have also a wife and baby whose welfare I must look to. This meeting, if fatal to me, would deprive them of their only support. My opponent is a young man, without a wife, or children, or family. He has very little to lose."

The challenge bearer was almost melted in tears. The picture just drawn was true to life, and he determined, to return to his principal and ask for a compromise. A compromise was effected. It was agreed that the duel should be postponed until the first party became married and the father of children. Then they will both be on equal footing, and can test each other's courage.

THE NEW WONDER LAND.

THE UPPER YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY—HAYDEN'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The following letter has just been received by Prof. Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, from H. W. Elliott, artist of Hayden's exploring expedition:

IN CAMP, FORT ELLIS, M. T., Sept. 3, 1871.

DEAR PROFESSOR:—The reports of this country which were brought to you last winter by Lieutenant Doane, and published in *Scribner's* and the *Overland Monthly*, created out of Yellowstone one of the most remarkable regions in the world, and to verify or disprove these accounts has really been the labor of our party this season. I pass on to our starting out from this place early in July last.

FORT ELLIS.

Is about twenty-five miles northwest by north from the Yellowstone river, and one of the branches of the East fork of the Gallatin river. The country beyond this place would not admit of wagons, so we fitted up a pack train of horses and mules—the only efficient mode of transportation that can be employed in this wild and unexplored country. Soon after we had passed over the divide and ascended a grassy hill slope, which led away gently to the river ahead, we came in view of the greatest chains of

LAVA PEAKS

That can be found on this continent. From right to left, as far as the eye could reach, it rested upon a serried front of ragged, pinnacled summits, so sharp and keen as to shed the snow way down upon their torn and ragged flanks, leaving bare rock pointing upward like needles, minarets and gothic roofs. The snow beneath seemed to depend upon the straggling and slanting pines for support, while these timber lines in turn fell away down the mountain sides to grassy benches and plateaus, the whole forming one of the most perfect pictures of lava upheaval and overflow that the world affords. In this chain there are 100 peaks that are

OVER 11,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

And 6,000 feet above the river, and eight of ton that will easily reach the altitude of 12,000 or 13,000 feet. The valley which cradles the Yellowstone river at the base of the range is a trifle over seventy miles in length. It is well watered, with a most luxuriant growth of bunch grass almost everywhere within it. At the present time there is but one ranch in it, and that is sustained by a man named Boetler. His cattle run out the whole season around without care or shelter, and are in excellent condition.

Near the mouth of the lower canyon where the river comes out from abrupt mountain gorges, a small stream flows in from the west, and bears the name, on Doane's map, of "Gardiners river." We ascended it some three miles, and came into camp at the base of

A MOST WONDERFUL HOT SPRING.

Up here on the rolling, semi-wooded slopes of a high mountain, one sees at first what appears to be a huge bank of snow, covering a very large area, with the strange phenomenon of steamy clouds of vapor rising from it; approaching nearer, it is found to be, in reality, a little mountain made by the precipitation and deposition of soda and carbonic of lime, which are held in solution by the hot water of the springs, which comes up through basaltic fissures from some great depth, as the water is always at a boiling point. The deposition of the material held in solution is made in delicate layers over-lapping, and in beaded rows, the whole being in appearance not unlike a coral reef. The spring in this way is constantly shutting itself up and breaking out afresh in some other place not far distant. By this closing up and breaking out again of the springs, a large area of country is covered with their deposits, and the spot I am describing cannot be less than 500 acres in extent, over which, here and there, are

SHEETS OF FORTY, BOILING SPRINGS.

The depth of the precipitation in many places being over two hundred feet. The water itself is a beautiful blue, and transparent to a great depth—at least to depths that seem fathomless—and in many places in flowing over its deposits of soda and lime it shows tints of the most exquisite delicacy, such as rose, creamy yellow and faint purple. We gave two days to the survey of this system of springs and the adjacent country, thence proceeded to the

MOUTH OF THE GREAT CANYON,

Three miles above the head of the lower, and camped at the beautiful falls of Tower Creek. At the junction of this stream with the Yellowstone, above and below, for a mile or so, are a number of sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen springs, when high up on the basaltic walls of the canyon opposite the yellow stain of "dead" or cold sulphur springs is very marked. The structure of the basaltic column just above the staining is very perfect and beautifully regular. Rows of pillars, from twenty to thirty feet, stand without flaw or crack in regular tiers, one above the other.

THE GREAT CANYON

may be said to end at Tower Creek and rise at the foot of the lower falls, giving it a length of twenty-five or thirty miles. It is a great basaltic fissure, or rather rent, in the earth, varying in depth from one thousand to two thousand feet, along down which the river seems delighted to fairly whirl, foam and fly, now a blue then a snowy ribbon. The work of erosion has left towers, points and pinnacles barely standing out from its almost vertical walls at hand for several miles below the falls. These perpendicular walls are gayly painted by the action of the numberless warm and hot springs which flow, seep and ooze out from the fissures into a variety of tints and tones, dazzling white, intense red, purple, saffron, yellow, etc., and fairly bewildering the eye at first sight with their singularity and grandeur. I now turn to

THE WONDERFUL FALLS,

though conscious of my inability to picture them. They are a broad, evenly deep sheet of clear ice water, leaping down at one bound from its ledge 450 feet. The spray and mist rise 100 feet in clouds and columns above the pool, and by their condensation and precipitation have reared up quite a beautiful grass plot way down there on the falls. Nowhere else below, with the exception of the margins of the springs in a few cases, does anything appear to grow on the bare hot face of the rocks. The river at the brink of the fall is about ninety feet in width, and about five feet deep at this season of the year. Less than half a mile above are the upper falls, 150 feet high, and very handsome. Toward the close of July we emerged from a dense pine forest, and came out upon the beach of

THE BEAUTIFUL YELLOWSTONE LAKE.

A more enchanting view of water and land I never witnessed. The lake is thirty miles at the point of its greatest length, and nearly twenty in width between the southeast and southwest arms, and presents a shore line of deep indentations and inlets that will measure more than one hundred and fifty miles. A system of regular sounding was taken up, and the greatest depth to be found did not exceed much over four hundred feet.

WOODY TROUT.

The water of the lake is very clear and cold; in places it is thick and green with countless millions of small algæ; it is well stocked, like the river, with trout, some of great size; but, strange to say, all the fish caught by us above the falls and in the lake, were too woody to be used as food; their external condition, however, is as good as that of their comrades in the river below. I now come to speak of the great sensation—

THE WONDERFUL GEYSERS OF THE FIRE HOLE BASIN,

at the headwaters of the Madison, which, in magnitude and extent of area, reduce those of Iceland to utter insignificance. I have stood by a crater, and have seen a column of hot (boiling) water six feet in diameter, ascend with a single bound, vertically, to a height of two hundred feet, pause there for an instant, and fall to its silicified basin in a thousand water streams and a million of prismatic drops. This was repeated ten or fifteen minutes, then all would be quiet, the water of the cistern becomes as still as that of a mill pond, and apparently as inactive. This geyser, which is one of many, we named the Grand. It plays at irregular intervals of twenty-four to thirty hours, for from ten to twenty minutes. Another named by Doane, "Old Faithful," plays at intervals of only half an hour apart, throwing up an immense steady column to an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet. In this geyser region

In the Lane.

By cottage walls the lilacs blow:
Rich spikes of perfume stand and sway
At open casements, where all day
The warm wind waves them to and fro.

Out of the shadow of the door,
Into the golden morning air,
Comes one who makes the day more fair
And Summer sweeter than before.

The apple-blossoms might have shed
Upon her cheek the bloom so rare;
The sun has kissed her bright brown hair,
Braided about her graceful head

Lightly Letwixt the lilacs fall
She passes,—through the garden gate.
Across the road,—and stays to wait
A moment by the orchard wall.

And then to gracious light and shade,
Beneath the blossom-laden bough,
'Mid song of birds and hum of bees
She strays, unconscious, unafraid.

Till swiftly o'er the grassy space
Comes one whose step she fain would stay:
Glad as the newly-risen day
He stoops to read her drooping face.

Her face is like the morning skies,
Bright, timid, tender, blushing sweet;
She dares not trust her own to meet
The steady splendor of his eyes

He holds her with resistless charm,
With truth, with power, with beauty crowned,
About her slender waist is wound
The strong, safe girdle of his arm.

And up and down, in shade and light,
They wander through the flying hours,
And all the way is strewn with flowers,
And life looks like one long delight.

Ah happy twain! no frost shall harm
No change shall rock your trust so long
As Love is place the faithful, strong,
Safe girdle of that folding arm.

Could you this simple secret know,
No death in life would be to fear.
Live to another fleeting year
By cottage walls the lilacs blow!

ONLY A SHOP GIRL.

"Gloves, sir? Yes, sir. What number?" The words fell with a little sigh from the lips of the young girl who stood behind the counter, and causing Douglas Lennox to take a second look into the sweet face and dark eyes which met his for the first time.

Bending over the box of gloves which she had taken down for his inspection, the young girl sighed again, and Douglas hastily rose from the stool upon which he had lazily dropped.

"I am ashamed to sit when you are standing," he said. "I am sure you must be tired. Are you not?"

The young girl would have refused to notice a remark from most strangers upon any subject except their purchases; but there are some people we instinctively feel we can trust, and Douglas Lennox's voice and frank, honest face effectually disarmed resentment. She looked up and said:

"Rather tired; I have been on my feet all day;" and the faint smile which dimpled the corners of her mouth added in the young man's eyes, to the winning beauty of her face.

"But surely you can sit down when you have a spare moment," he said, somewhat indignantly.

The young girl shook her head.

"No, not in business hours."

"This is a shame," said Douglas. "I have heard that such abominations existed in our city, but I never really believed it."

"It is allowed in some establishments" said the young lady.

"Then why do you not leave your place here and go to one of them?" asked Douglas.

She gave another faint smile.

"If you had been a shop girl for four years and knew the difficulty of getting a situation you would not ask that question." Then, hastily pushing a second box of gloves toward him, she added, in a lower tone, "Mr. Sheldon is coming this way. I should lose my place here if he heard what I said. Please look at the gloves."

And Douglas, not stooping to examine whether he got the number he wanted or not, quickly selected two or three pair, paid for them and left the shop.

But he carried with him the image of the sweet-faced shop girl, and it haunted him unaccountably all day.

"Poor tired little thing!" he said, pityingly. "I wish she were my sister, and then she needn't work so hard."

Once or twice he curled his haughty lip at the idea of himself, the aristocratic Douglas Lennox, who was sole master of an estate in the country, who counted his money by thousands, and who had been for several reasons the lawful prey of all the managing mamas and matrimonially inclined daughters in "society," should be wasting so many thoughts on a little shop girl.

But if he was aristocratic, Lennox had no false notions about the disgrace of labor. The little shop girl held the same claim to honor in his mind that she would have held had she been a queen.

And when, rather early next morning, he took his way to the shop, Douglas acknowledged to himself that his purchase was merely an excuse, and his real object an honest interest in, and a warm desire to see again, the winning face which had haunted him since yesterday.

That she recognized him he felt sure, from the faint, sweet smile which again dimpled the corners of her small mouth. But he said nothing, except about the goods. He looked at her, however, with an earnest glance of admiration, and, when, in giving the change, her soft hand touched his, it sent a thrill through his whole frame.

"Whew!" he said to himself, lifting his hat and drawing a free breath as he left the shop. "Douglas Lennox, I believe in my heart that you're captivated at last; and that, too, by a little shop girl, whose name you don't even know! Wonder what sister Bell would say. And as he thought of his sister entering that very shop, and perhaps buying of that very little girl, entirely unconscious that her brother's eyes had rested admiringly on the sweet face, Douglas laughed aloud.

Well, after the little speech he made as he left the shop, I think you can imagine about what followed. It was astonishing how many little purchases Douglas found he couldn't do without in the next few weeks. And from dropping in at the shops he happened to pass, he only went to one particular shop. And if it so happened that he was waited on by any other than one particular person he had the blues all day in consequence.

How earnestly he longed to learn her name, nobody knew but himself. He dared not ask her, and he did not know how else he should learn. But "fortune favors the brave," you know, so one morning, while he was busily selecting some cambric handkerchiefs from a box, the proprietor of the shop came up and addressed her, calling her "Miss Romer."

Douglas flashed a quick, pleased glance at her, and the color deepened on the young girl's cheeks as she met it with her eyes.

"Miss Romer," he repeated, "I am glad I have learned your name, because you reminded me of my sister. O, Douglas, it wasn't because it looked like her, then?"

"I have no sisters, or brothers either," said she sadly.

"Have you not?" said Lenox, pityingly. "I should be very lonely without mine, though I have only one sister. Now that I have learned your name may I tell you mine?"

"If you please," said Miss Romer.

"It is Douglas Lennox, at your service. Please consider the owner your friend, Miss Romer," said the young man, so gravely and kindly that she could not be offended.

"Thank you," she said, simply; then, pushing the box of handkerchiefs near him, added, "Do those please you?"

Douglas was very quick to take the gentle reminders which she sometimes gave him that he was prolonging his stay, so he turned his attention to the handkerchiefs.

It chanced that Miss Romer still let her hand rest on the edge of the box. It was a very small white hand, with dimples at the joints, and pink, shell-like nails; and Lennox, who was a passionate admirer of pretty hands, longed to clasp them to his lips. But he was a chivalrous gentleman, and would no more have taken any liberty with the humble shop girl than with the highest lady in the land.

About this time Douglas took to early morning walks, which generally led down Chestnut street. Whether the fact that he occasionally met Miss Romer on her way to the shop, and once or twice walked with her, had anything to do with the matter or not I can't say; but after such occasions I do know that the spirits of Douglas Lennox improved considerably.

One Sunday afternoon near sunset Douglas left a lively circle in his sister's parlor and went out for a quiet walk by himself. He entered one of the parks and was strolling through the sunny, green paths, when his heart gave a quick bound at the sight of a little figure in blue resting on one of the seats. For a moment he hesitated, then he crossed over and spoke.

"Good evening, Miss Romer."

Miss Romer rose with the lady-like grace which had long ago told Douglas that she was used to cultivated society and returned his salutations. And then they sat down again together, and yielding to the calm Sabbath evening influences, they fell into a quiet talk, naturally, as if they had been old acquaintances.

They talked of themselves, and Miss Romer told Douglas that her home had been in Westmoreland and her father a gentleman of means who had lavished upon her, his only child, every advantage which money and taste could procure. She told him of the death of her father and mother in a single week, and how her father's estate proved involved and left her penniless and alone.

She told him how she had sought for some means by which to support herself, and she had finally obtained a situation in Mr. Sheldon's establishment and kept herself in comfort.

And Douglas told her that he, too, was an orphan, only himself and Bell left; but he touched lightly on the wealth that was his, lest it should give her pain.

While they talked Miss Romer dropped her fan, and Douglas picking it up, saw written upon the plain ivory handle the name of "Helen Romer."

"Helen was my mother's name," he said reverently.

"Was it? It is mine, too," said Miss Romer, in pleased surprise.

"I am glad it is yours," said Douglas. And he felt to thinking how often he had written his mother's name, "Helen Lennox," and how much he would like to write it again with an "R" between the names.

They sat very still a little while, hardly talking at all, and forgetting the lateness of the hour, until the gleam of the lamps close by startled Miss Romer. She hastily rose, saying:—

"I did not know it was so late. I must go home at once!"

Douglas rose too, saying:—

"May I accompany you?"

She hesitated a moment, her color came and went, and then she said, looking up with a pleading glance—

"I had rather you did not, Mr. Lennox."

Douglas flushed then, but he asked, gently—

"Will you tell me why?"

Helen was silent; the crimson deepening in her fair face; and presently Douglas repeated his demand in a firmer tone.

"Please tell me why, Miss Romer?"

"Because, Mr. Lennox, a young girl in my position cannot have the friendship of a gentleman in yours without——" She hesitated, and could not go on.

"Without making herself a mark for idle and thoughtless tongues. I suppose you mean?" asked Douglas, with a dash of bitterness in his tone.

She bowed her head in assent.

Douglas quickly asked another question.

"Miss Romer, I have sought your society a good many times lately. Have I been the cause of any such pain to you?"

Helen seemed deeply agitated, and did not reply, until the young man said, entreatingly:—

"Tell me, Miss Romer."

"A little," she answered, faltering; then, once more looking up at him, with a pleading which touched his heart, she added, "But I know you did not intend it, and I have been trying all the evening to get courage to tell you that when we part here it had better be for good."

The young man's resolution was instantly taken.

"You shall not tell me any such thing, for I do not mean to part with you at all. I understand what you mean, and I will give you my right hand, yes, my life—rather than injure you. But I suppose even a shop girl may have an honest lover, a husband and a home, Miss Romer—Helen—if I offer you these will you accept them."

Helen Romer trembled so that she was obliged to sit down again.

"You cannot mean it," she faltered. "O, Mr. Lennox, don't trifle with me!"

Douglas sat down beside her and took in his own one of the little hands he had longed so to hold and caress.

"Heaven knows I would not trifle with you, dear girl!" he said, solemnly. "I have loved you, Helen—let me call you so—ever since the first time I noticed you in the shop, and I have longed to take you away from your toil and surround you with luxury. I am wealthy, though I would not tell you so before."

"And I am a poor girl, with nothing to offer in return, said Helen, softly.

"Nothing! You have the most precious possession that ever comes to a man in the world—you have a woman's heart, my darling! Will you give me that?"

And Helen, blushing deeply, but brave and fearless in her confidence in him, raised her clear eyes to his, and answered:

"If you will take it, Mr. Lennox."

And Lennox, too deeply moved to speak, drew her close to his heart, as they sat in the thick shadow, and pressed his first kiss upon her lips.

Helen's days of wearying toil were over; but she never forgot, while reigning queen of her husband's princely home his love sought her when she was "only a shop girl."

And many a young girl who stood in her former position found a true friend and ready helper in the beautiful and petted wife of Douglas Lennox.

Prussian Sham Fights.

The Prussian maneuvers last from a week to a fortnight, and they resemble in every respect the operations of real war, with the exception that only blank cartridge is used, and that the contending forces do not cross swords or bayonets. In every other particular no trouble is spared to make these "dress rehearsals" as much like the real thing as possible. The troops, which are divided into two nearly equal bodies, under commanders who, within the limits of the general plan, are intrusted with full discretionary powers as to movements, take the field in regular service order and without tents, and each army assumes a strategical position, having reference to its supposed and prearranged object. Here it may be remarked that the object which each army is to strive to attain is the only thing which is settled beforehand. Every morning the "general idea" of the day's work is distributed among the officers, each of whom is also provided with a field-glass and a large-scale map of the district. Thus the instruction is not confined to the general and staff officers, but every one has an opportunity of profiting by the maneuvers. By this means not only is instruction imparted even to the youngest subaltern, but his intelligent cooperation is secured. Every appliance, every precaution, required in actual war is made use of. Field telegraphs, patrols, reconnoissances, outposts, are all employed; and parties, single officers, videttes and orderlies are, whenever opportunity offers, captured with as much eagerness as though a real enemy were in front. Consequently it becomes as difficult to obtain intelligence as it would be in a real campaign. We learn that an adventurous General who approached too near to the opposite force was so closely chased by a detachment of cavalry that he only escaped capture by riding across country as for life, and that some of his staff, worse horsemen or worse mounted than their champion, were actually made prisoners. Every elevated spot of ground, each steeple in front of the armies, is occupied by officers, who with field-glass to the eye scan every approach with the closest attention. Every moment either signals or written or verbal reports respecting the movements of the enemy arrive from the front, and a stranger finding himself suddenly in the midst of the troops would imagine that in a few moments a genuine general action would take place. The Prussian military train, reinforced by a few carts, brings up supplies, and indeed every department of the army performs its work precisely in the same manner as on service. Signs are erected in certain spots which signify that those spots are to be avoided if possible, but no consideration of trespass or damage of corn is allowed for an instant to hamper the necessary movements of the troops. At the close of the day the damage done by the army is assessed by a mixed board of civilians and officers, and the amount paid within a short period afterwards. As a matter of fact, the total amount of compensation is not very large, owing to the season of the year selected for the maneuvers. Care is always taken to protect the inhabitants from every annoyance which can be saved them. For instance, in the defense of a village or farm the men stand against the outer walls of the houses and are not allowed to enter them.

The great feature in the Prussian maneuvers is the appointment of umpires, without them indeed, there would be endless confusion, numerous disputes, and very little profit. The King or senior General is the umpire in chief or final referee, and he is assisted by a certain number of officers of sufficient rank and approved excellency. These umpires, distinguished by a white band round the arm, and each attended by a couple of dragoons, post themselves here and there on the high ground between the two armies. They have full power to order troops to retire to a given distance, to remain halted for a given time, or, in the case of assumed capture, to take no further part in the day's operations. While an umpire is engaged in considering the case, the contending forces in the part of the field are bound to remain stationary, the officers sheathing their swords to indicate a suspension of hostilities. It is also the duty of the umpires to check any breach of the rules laid down, or to put a stop to any manifest absurdities or impossibilities which can scarcely be guarded against without umpires, and which have for years been the chief characteristic of our few sham fights. In Prussia skirmishers are not allowed to push on as if the fire of the enemy caused no delay; lines are not permitted to approach nearer than sixty yards; if they come closer, both sides are to remain halted till the umpire decides which of them is to retire. Cavalry and artillery are not suffered to remain halted under the close fire of infantry, and neither skirmishers nor artillery are allowed to cross a plain exposed to be swept by the enemy's cavalry. These and a few other rules are most strictly adhered to, and no officer is allowed to enter into any discussion with an umpire. When the action begins, every endeavor is made, not to achieve display, but rather to obtain advantages which, under similar circumstances, would be valuable in real war. We hear of a battery of artillery and a regiment of dragoons being separated from each other when retreating across a bridge, and of each being captured; of three batteries being taken prisoners by a sudden attack in flank by the enemy's horsemen. On the latter occasion we were told that the colonel commanding the artillery was considered so much to blame that he was severely rebuked before the whole staff. The secret of the earnestness with which this mimic game of war is played may be found in the fact that the capacity of every officer is tested on these occasions, failure in these maneuvers being viewed as equivalent to failure in war. At the close of the day the victorious force bivouacks on the ground, while the defeated army marches some four or five miles off, to the spot selected for the maneuvers of the morrow. Both sides throw out pickets as in service. In order that the full amount of instruction may be derived, when the crises of the battle has arrived the halt is sounded, and the commanding General, having assembled the officers, in their presence criticises the movements.—*London Saturday Review.*

Paris and Chicago.

O bird with a crimson wing
And a breast as the glowing bowl,
Why flutter thus your despairing wings to bring
A woe that no dare not speak?

By the light of a flaming sword
Did the beautiful Queen of the Tale
Behold the awful avenging word,
And drink the blood of the feast.

Her fires went out on the earth,
And the glory of Paris has fled;
Could her maddening wiles and mastership mirth
Unstop the ears of the dead?

Did out of her ashes arise
The bird with a flaming crest,
That over the ocean unhindered flies,
With a scourge for the Queen of the West?

Beat comes at its bidding fell!
At its fiery, fierce attack!
While the flocks of the air bold carnival
In the light of its lurid track!

The eyes that were held as dear,
In the glow of its breath expire;
While the treasures and palaces disappear,
Consumed by its vengeful fire!

Fly hence, on thy wing of flame,
O bird! for the work is done!
And the Queens of a different clime and name,
In their ruin and grief are one.

—*New York Evening Post.*

The Planet Venus.

One word on the celestial scenery visible from Venus. It is a circumstance worth noticing, that from all the three planets which have no moons, at least one orb can be so seen as to appear more beautiful than any star or planet in our own skies. Jupiter as seen from Mars, must appear a most noble orb, his splendor owing to the greater proximity of Mars (when most favorably situated for observing Jupiter) must be one-half greater than that which he displays to ourselves. His satellites, too, may probably be visible from Mars. In the planet Venus, again, Mercury has a noble spectacle. Her lustre, indeed, when seen under the most favorable circumstances, must illuminate the skies of Mercury with a splendor surpassing ten or twelve times that of the planet Jupiter as we see him on a midnight sky. From Mercury, also, the Earth must seem a noble orb, her attendant moon being probably distinctly visible. Venus has not, like Mercury, a view of two planets surpassing Jupiter in splendor. But, on the other hand, the earth as seen from Venus must be the most beautiful spectacle visible throughout the whole range of the solar system. To vision such as ours the Earth must present the figure of a disc, because we know that under favorable circumstances we can ourselves recognize the crescent form of Venus with the unaided eye. This disc cannot fail to exhibit varying colors; now appearing greenish, now reddish, according as the terrestial seas or oceans are more fully turned towards Venus; while at times, when the atmosphere of our Earth is heavily laden with vapors, the glory of the Earth as a light in the skies of Venus must be greatly enhanced. The Earth's lustre being at such times, however, purely white. In the meantime the moon must be distinctly visible, as a disc about one-fourth as large as the Earth's in diameter, and not changing in color as hers does, unless, indeed, it chances that the side of the moon we do not see differs very much in character from the portion we are able to study. The seeming distance separating the moon from the Earth when they are farthest apart will be somewhat greater than the seeming diameter of the moon as we see her. It need hardly be said that the light actually received from the Earth and moon under these circumstances must be very much greater than that which we receive either from Jupiter or Venus when at their brightest. We know that Mars, when seen under most favorable circumstances (once in about a century) is fairly comparable with Jupiter; but at such times Mars is half as far again from us as we are from Venus; he would show a disc much less than half the Earth's if both were seen at the same distance; and he is illuminated less than one-half as brightly, owing to the greater distance from the sun. On all these accounts the Earth must shine many times more splendidly than Mars does, even on those exceptional occasions when (as once during the last century) his ruddy orb blazes so resplendently as to be mistaken for a new star. When it is also remembered, too, that Venus is seen most brightly when by no means at her nearest, and when showing less than half the disc, whereas the earth is seen most favorably from Venus when at her nearest, and showing a full disc, it will be seen that the greater intrinsic lustre of Venus is much more than counterbalanced, and that the Earth with her companion moon, as seen from the planet Venus, must form a far more glorious spectacle (besides appearing on a far darker sky) than the Planet of Love when most she solicits our admiration.—[*Richard A. Proctor, in the Eclectic Magazine.*

The Burning of Rome.

TACITUS' ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

As everything connected with great fires has a peculiar interest at the present time, we reproduce the narrative of the historian Tacitus concerning the conflagration which occurred at Rome, A. D. 64:

There followed a dreadful disaster, whether fortuitously or by the wicked contrivance of the prince (Nero,) is not determined, for both amities which ever befel this city from the rage of fire, this was the most terrible and severe. It broke out in that part of the Circus which is contiguous to Mounts Palatine and Coelius; where by reason of shops in which were kept such goods as minister aliment the flames spreading every way impetuously, invaded first the lower regions of the city, then mounted the higher; then again ravaging the lower, it baffled every effort to extinguish it, by the rapidity of its destructive course, and from the liability of the city to conflagration in consequence of the narrow and intricate alleys, and the irregularity of the streets in ancient Rome. Add to this the wailings of terrified women, the infirm condition of the aged, the helplessness of childhood; such as strove to provide for themselves, and those who labored to assist others; these dragging the feeble, those waiting for them; some hurrying, others lingering; altogether created a scene of universal confusion and embarrassment; and while they looked back upon the danger in the rear, they often found themselves beset before and on their sides; or if they had escaped into the quarters adjoining these, too, were already seized by the devouring flames; even the parts which they believed remote and exempt, were found to be in the same distress. At last, not knowing what to shun or where to seek sanctuary, they crowded the streets and lay along the open fields. Some from the loss of their whole substance, even the means of their daily sustenance, others from affliction of their friends, whom they had not been able to snatch from the flames, suffered themselves to perish in them, though they had opportunity for escape. Neither dared any man attempt to check the fire, so repeated were the menaces of man who forbade to extinguish it; and because others openly threw fire-brands, with loud declarations "that they had one who authorized them;" whether they did it that they might plunder with the less restraint, or in consequence of orders given.

Nero, who was at the juncture sojourning at Antium, did not return to the city till the fire approached that quarter of his house which connected the palace with the gardens of Maecenas; nor could it, however, be prevented from devouring the house and palace, and everything around. But for the relief of the people thus destitute and driven from their dwellings, he opened the field of Mars and the monumental edifices erected by Agrippa, and even his own gardens. He likewise reared temporary houses for the reception of the forlorn multitude, and from Ostia and the neighboring cities were brought up the river household necessaries, and the price of grain was reduced to three sesterces the measure. All of which proceedings, though of a popular character, were thrown away, because a rumor had become universally current that at the very time when the city was in flames Nero, going on the stage of his private theater, sang the "Destruction of Troy," assimilating the present disaster to that catastrophe of ancient times.

At length, on the sixth day the conflagration was stayed at the foot of Esquiliæ, by pulling down an immense quantity of buildings, so that an open space, and as it were, void air, might check the raging element by breaking the continuity. But ere the consternation had subsided, the fire broke out afresh, with no little violence, but in regions more spacious, and therefore with less destruction of human life, but more extensive havoc was made of the temples and porticos dedicated to amusement. Nero seemed to aim at the glory of building a new city, and calling it by his own name; for of the fourteen sections, into which Rome is divided, four were still standing entire, three were levelled with the ground, and in the seven others there remained only here and there a few remnants of houses, shattered and half consumed.

It were no very easy task to recount the the number of tenements and temples which were lost, but the following, most venerable for antiquity and sanctity, were consumed: that dedicated by Servius Tullius to the moon; the temple and great altar consecrated by Evander, the Arcadian, to Hercules, while present; the chapel vowed by Romulus to Jupiter Stator, the palace of Numa, with the temple of Vesta, and in it the tutelar gods of Rome, moreover the treasures accumulated by so many victories, the beautiful productions of Greek artists, ancient writings of authors celebrated for genius, and till then preserved entire, were consumed; and though great was the beauty of the city in its renovated form, the older inhabitants remember many decorations of the ancient which could not be replaced in the modern city.

THE MISSISSIPPI FILLING UP.—The bed of the Mississippi seems to be filling up at a rate which threatens, in the course of time to seriously affect navigation during the dry season. This year at St. Louis, while the surface of the water has been four feet and one inch above the lowest stage of water attained by the river in 1863, there was at the same time only about five inches difference in the depth of the channel between those years, showing that the bottom of the river must be three or four inches higher than it was in 1863. So in 1856 the bed of the river was found to be two feet and three inches higher than it was ten years previous. It is thought that tough clay particles are brought down by tributary streams from the cultivated fields of the Northwest, and deposited in the channel, and that there, forming with the sand a concrete mass, adhere to the bottom instead of being scoured out by the annual freshets, as is the case with unmixed sand. It is reasonable to suppose, too, that the volume of water flowing into the river will gradually decrease as the country is opened up to cultivation, as such has been the case with other rivers flowing through cultivated districts. The Danube, though a large river, is unfitted for purposes of commercial intercourse. If we look nearer home, we find that the destruction of the forests and the cultivation of the adjacent country are having the effect of drying up the Connecticut; very gradually, to be sure, but still none the less effectually. Many of its tributaries, which formerly contributed large volumes of water the twelve months through, are now dry for three-fourths of the year.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Printer's Devil and His Love.

A printer's devil was pierced to the heart
With the charms of a little Miss;
Quoth he to the lass, "My dear, ere we part
Let us seal our love with a kiss."
The maiden replied, as the imp she eyed:
"Dost thou think that I'll let you revel
Where others before have vainly tried?
No, no! I'll not kiss the devil."

Years rolled along, and the sweet little lass
Became an old sorrowful maid;
She lived like a Queen—was rich, but alas!
Her beauty had all decayed.
Once again they met, and the old maid tried
To recall the former issue,
But he gaily smiled, and only replied,
"The devil now wouldn't kiss you."

On the first floor of St. James church, Chicago, were two gilded tablets, erected to the memory of gallant brothers who fell in the battles of the rebellion. The church was entirely destroyed, the walls crumbling and falling, and cinders only remaining of the handsome furniture within. But the record of brave deeds by godly men in the fight for freedom remained intact. The tables were left standing, and seemed not to have been scorched.

The Detroit *Post* says the proposition of the Missouri *Republican* that the Democrats shall not nominate a candidate for President next year is only "a choice of deaths."

HASBY.

HASBY AT THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE FAKT TWEED TOOK IN IT—HOW THE PUPPETS WERE WORKED AND WHO WORKED THEM.

CONFEDERATE X ROADS,
(Which is in the State of Kentucky,)
October 14th, 1871.

I am in the sore and yeller leaf, and hev seen much uv politics, but never in my life did I ever see a convenshun so beautifully managed ez the late Democratic Convenshun at Rochester, Noo York. I was there by Sweeny's special invitashun uv my old friend Dennis O'Shaughnessy, uv the Sixth Ward, Noo York who, since I left the Harp uv Erin Sloon hez improved wonderfully in a worldly pint uv view. He wuz then a hodcarrier by profession and a repeator by practice. He attracted the attention uv Mr. Tweed by his zeal in votin and his bravery in knockin down opposishun voters, and wuz uv course rewarded. He is now Assistant Inspector uv Musket Triggers uv the Ninth Regimental Armory, at a salary uv $300 per month, Skoot Inspector of the Sixth Ward at a salary uv $400 per month, and Thirty-second Assistant Law Adviser to the commission for condemning private property, for streets and roads, at a salary uv $3,000 per year, besides which he has a tenth interest in the contrack for keepin glass in repair uv the two back winders uv two armories, one uv which he made $10,000 in the first six months. He was to hev had the contrack for the two front winders in addition, but the raid the people made on the Ring busted that. He hez, however, invested largely in city lots, and wears kid gloves and a diamond ez big ez a peachstone. Dennis sed that of the infernal Amerikens and Germans kin be beat down and the control of Noo York left with the Irish, where it belongs, he will be tolerably well off in a year or two.

Dennis, bein uv consequence in the party, wuz, uv course, in the private counsels uv the manadgers of the State Convenshun. He and Tweed, Sweeny, Mayor Hall, Keyser, Garvin, and the entire convocashen wuz at Rochester, though nobody knowed it. They went in a speshel private car, and hed private rooms at the Osborne House, with a private wire runnin directly to the hall into which the Convenshun was held. It wuz the most impressive sceno I ever witnessed; one which these old eyes will probably never look upon again. There in an easy chair sot one man directing the deliberations uv a Convenshun uv the great State of Noo York—one brain thinkin for a hundred—one hand guidin a thousand. He directed the Convenshun to cheer when Seymour's name wuz announst ez a delegate, and they cheered—he directed em to reject the Tammany delegashun from the city, and they wuz rejected—he directed em to do everything that wuz done and they did it.

"My great sir," sed I, in astonishment at the power he wielded, "why don't you go over to the hall and direct the Convenshun?"

"My gentle sir," retorted he, with a bland smile, ez he dictated a message directin uv the Convenshun to cheer when the rejection uv the Tammany delegates was announced, "my dear sir, I AM THERE! There's a hundred uv my throats a shoutin this minit—there's a hundred of my hats a goin up to the ceilin this minit—there's a hundred of my hands a clappin vociferously at this minit. There's a great many uv me in that hall."

After the adjournment of the convenshun for dinner, the Chairman uv the Committee on Resolooshens came into the room to submit the resolooshens they had prepared, that they mite be shoot they would meet Tweed's idees. The great man read em attentively and handed uv em back.

"They won't do," sed he sententiously.

"In what respect are they faulty?" asked the Chairman obsequiously.

"Wooden it be well enough," sed Tweed, with a smile still more bland than the first, "wooden it be well enough to put in a resolooshen denouncin corruption, in general terms, uv course, specifyin particularly, however, the especial corrupshen uv the Noo Yerk Government, and that uv States which are under Radical control?"

The sublimity uv sech a sejestion comin from Tweed struck the Chairman all uv a heap.

"Certainly I will of yoo wish it," sed he, "but I spozed—that is, my idea wuz—in a general way, you know, that the least said about corrupshen, in view uv—well, I am just now holding a place which pays somethin like ten thou—but never mind, it shell be done."

"Then agin," sed Tweed, smilin still blandior, and with the faintest sejestion uv a wink in his left eye. "I would sejest that yoo pledge the Democratic party to a honest and economical expenditor uv the public funds."

The Chairman turned pale with surprise, but he coincided. Everybody coincides with Tweed.

"And while you are at it," continued the great chieftain, with a smile the blandnis uv which can't be described, "you hed better put in a resolooshen denouncing the profligacy uv the manangement uv matters in Noo York city, but makin it, mind yoo, ez the legitimate result uv Radical legislation four years ago. Draw up this resolution so ez to make it plain that it's me yoor driving at without exactly naming me."

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"Don't go on, my friend," sed Tweed, smilin the same smile which for blandnis excelled the most delishes Joon morning, "it's much better to hev the corrupshen denounst by us than by the enemy, particularly ez we know more definitely about it. And I would sejest that yoo hev a resolooshen boldly challengin a comparisun between the Republikin and Democratic administrations uv the State and city governments, and (here he smiled with a blandnis which was heavenly, ez he fingered a most gigantic diamond on the little finger of his left hand and sipped a glass of champagne) any little thing wich yoo kin throw in ez to the necessity uv a return to the simplicity uv our Puritan fathers would be well."

The Chairman was too affected to say a word, but he made the necessary notes, and castin a look uv astonishment at the greatness uv his cheef, who sat there smilin blandly, retired from the presence.

But the great man's work wuz not yet done. He promptly telegraft every prominent Democratic editor and politishin in the State to denounce him in the bitterest terms, and then tellin the convention who to nominate and wat else to do, went home.

There is a greatness and grandeur in this man which I can't sufficiently admire. Some men would be so puffed up with the possession uv the twenty-five millions which he hez made ez to insist upon an indorsement by the party through which he made it, but not so with Tweed. There, an't no vanity about him. So long ez he hez the control uv the party he don't care a cent whether he is publickly recognized, or not. Ez he remarkt to me, of the way to my confunshun in power is by unconsciously of me, very good, denounce me. I kin stand it. I an't the first man who, to get on, hez trampled over the dead body uv his reputashun; I'd just ez soon pull the wires behind the curtain ez to manipulate the puppits in front uv it. I ain't aspiring to let personal vanity stand in the way uv the grand success. I'm hoping for next year. I'm rather a heavy load for the party to carry jest now, and I'm going to relieve 'em till after the Presidential elcoshun.

Then I saw wat motive was actooactin the American Napoleon, and I wuz agin lost in wonder. Whoever the Democratic nominee is, he will simply be a shadder, uv which Tweed will be the substance. Tweed will be the power behind the throne, wich is greater than the throne itself. And wat a glorious prospect opens to us! Think uv a Democratic President in 1872, with Tweed behind him! Think uv Tweed makin collectors, assessors and postmasters, and all uv 'em bein responsible solely to him! Ef he hez made uv himself the revenues uv one city, wat will he do when he hez the nation to bleed!

I shell to wunst cultivate plensant relashens with Tweed.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(wich wuz Postmaster.)

Samaritan Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Multnomah Tribe No. 3, I. O. R. M. holds regular Councils every Thursday evening at the Eighth Run, at Oregon Wigwam, in Parrish's building, corner Washington and Front Streets. By order of THE SACHEM.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 15 North Front street. By order of M. E. H. P.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meeting every Saturday evening at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of POST COMMANDER.

U. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of Morningtreet, No. 2, on Thursday evenings of each week, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellow's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Bristol's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Bristol's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Bristol